

A. W.

Inaugural Dissertation
on the Pneumonia Biliosa of Virginia,
and on the use of Linchies & other
curial preparations in the treatment
of that disease. —

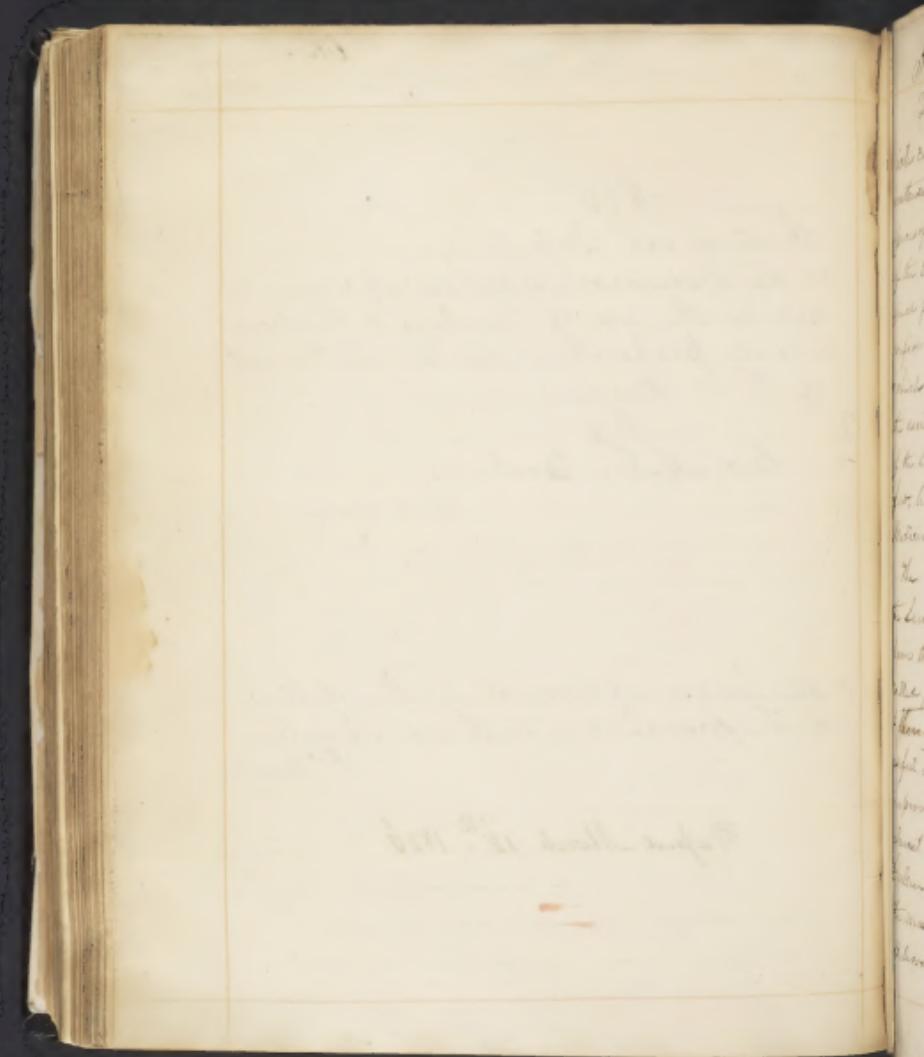
by
Geo A. C. Barnard.

of Virginia. —

"The horizon of Research is illimitable,
& the discoveries of Truth are infinite."

D'rance

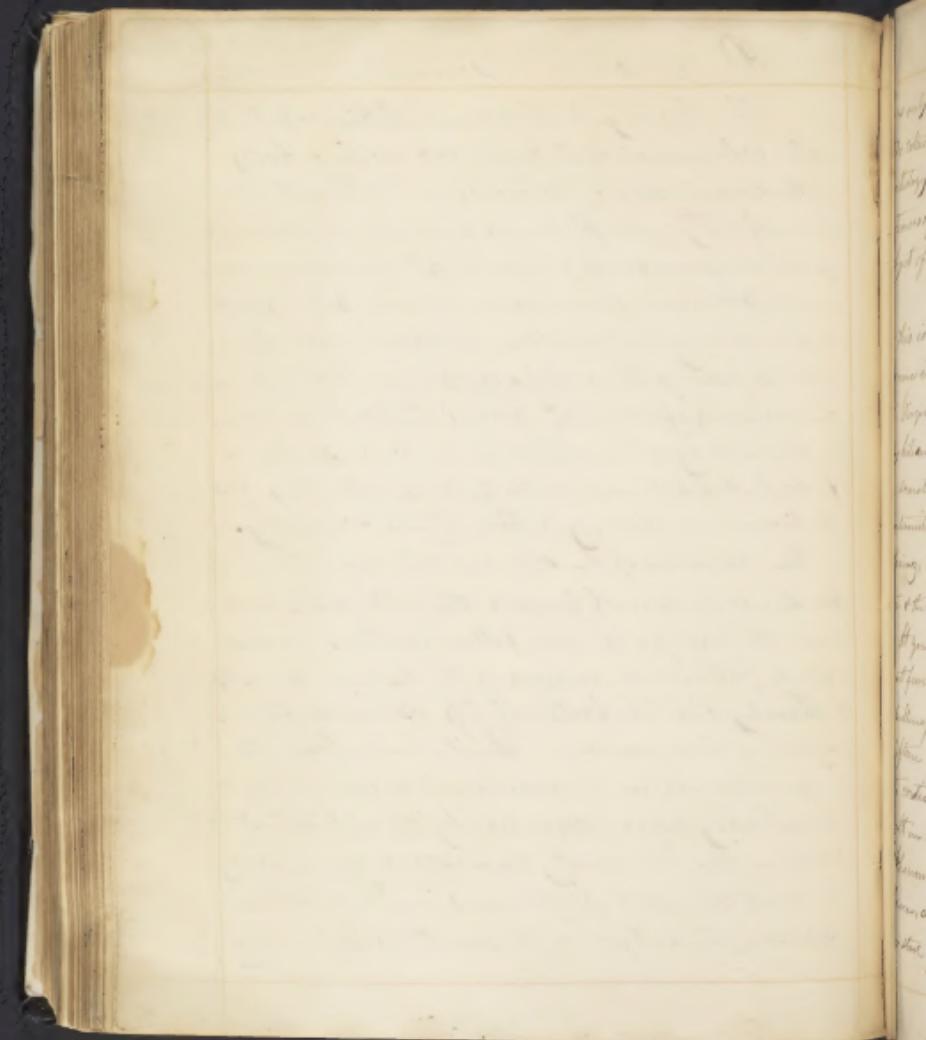
Dated March 16th 1826



Pneumonia Biliosa.

The history of Medicine alike refutes the idle calumnies of its enemies & excites a holy enthusiasm in its votaries. — Within the short space of thirty years, physicians have discarded the dogmas of the European schools, & have adopted a bold and original practice, founded on rational principles & confirmed by the touchstone of experience! Science, which destroys the fictions of opinion & maintains the decisions of nature, proves that a knowledge of the healing art is not confined to the privileged few, but is extended to all zealous cultivators of Medicine, according to their talents & industry.

The divisions of the sciences into several branches, the laudable twin of gain, & the noble wish to relieve the distresses of our fellow creatures, have called forth all the energies of the human mind, & thereby elicited facts not less splendid than useful in their results. — Such have been the improvements in the practice of Medicine, that almost every disease described by the celebrated Dr Cullen, has been greatly elucidated & explained by the most eminent physicians. — Pneumonia Biliosa, the subject of this present essay, however, has



has only been partially noticed by Medical writers. —

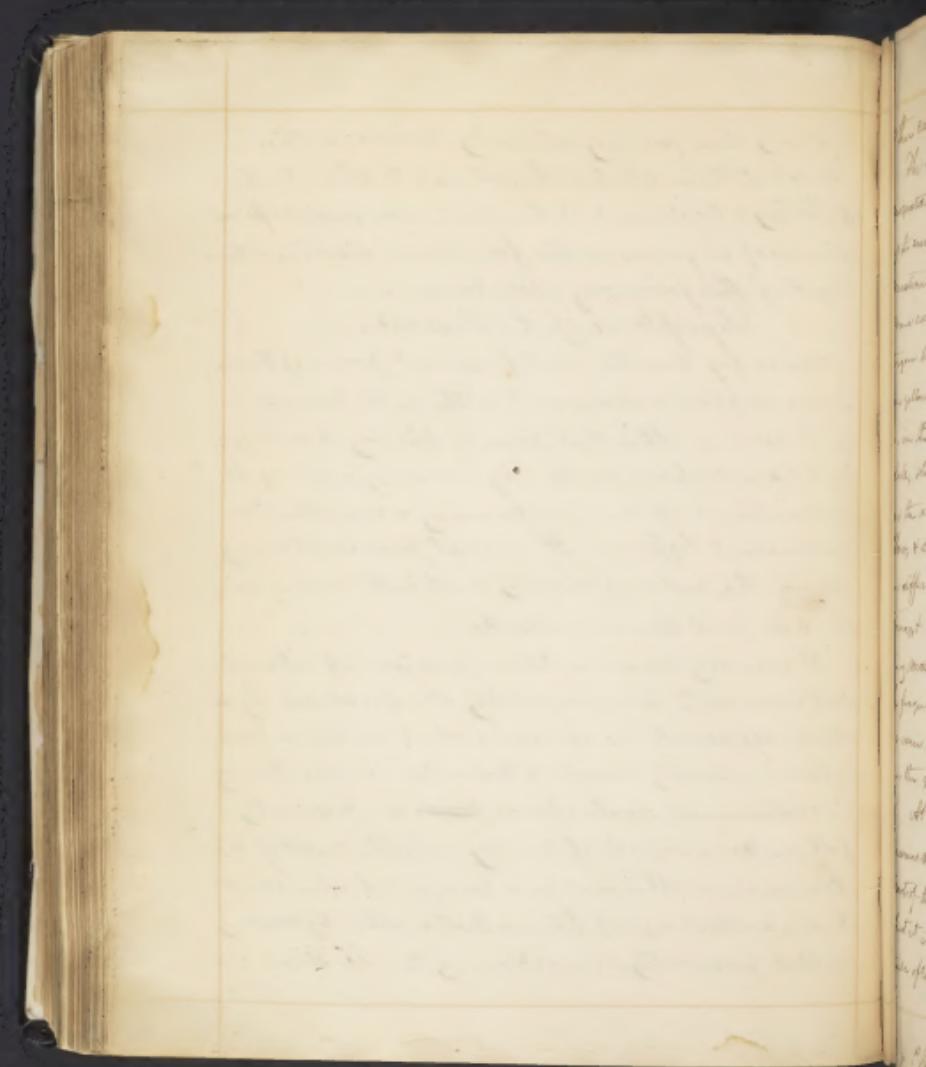
To collect those detached observations & to delineate the pathology & treatment of the most distinguished peculiarity of Virginia, in this formidable disease, is the object of the following dissertation. —

Symptoms of the Disease.

This is by far the most frequent form of Pulmonary inflammation, met with in the lower parts of Virginia. It is that form of Phthisis characterized by bilious discharges, either by vomiting or stool; it is sometimes typhemic, assuming a remittent or intermittent type. It is most prevalent during spring, tho' not infrequently met with during winter & the first summer months.

It generally commences like a paroxysm of intermittent fever, with languor, debility, etc. succeeded by a chilliness (sometimes an ague) which continues from fifteen or twenty minutes to two or three hours; during its continuance eratic pains ~~pains~~ are frequently felt in various parts of the body. With most of the phenomena attendant on a paroxysm of intermittent fever, a discharge of bilious matter, either by vomiting or stool frequently occurs during the cold stage; in

other

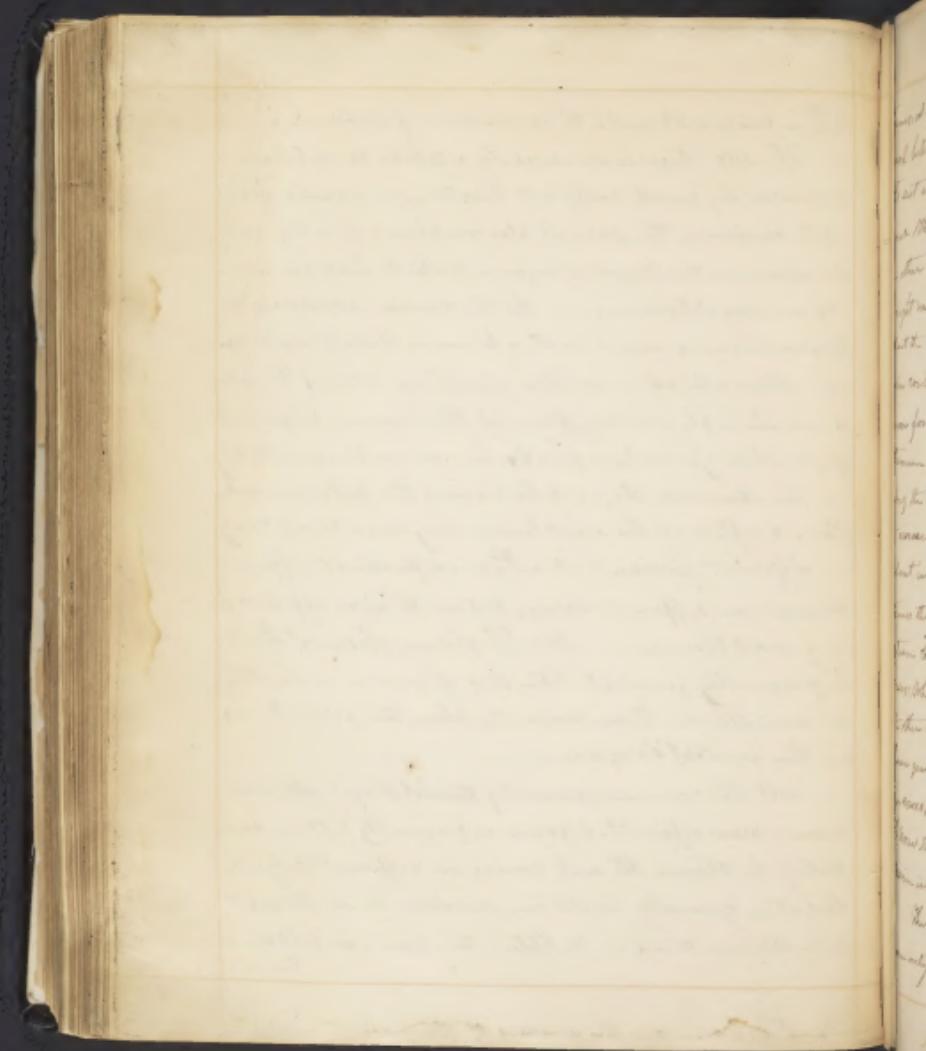


Other cases not until the exacerbation of the fever —

The 3rd stage is succeeded by a fibroëcrescent, designated by quick & difficult breathing, & increased heat of the surface; the patient also complains of a burning sensation in the Epigastric region, violent headache and in some cases delirium — As the disease advances the tongue becomes coarse with a brown or black frog the eyes are yellow & the skin is often of a bronze colour, the pulse is, in the inflammatory form of this disease, frequent, full, strong, hard, & quickly, but in some cases, particularly in the advanced stage of the disease the pulse is weak, slow, & soft, & at the same time very variable, not only in different persons, but in ^{the} same person at different times, & in different hours, but on the side affected being most obscure — Dr Cleghorn observes, that he frequently found it like that of a man in health, or even slower than natural, when the patient was in the greatest danger.

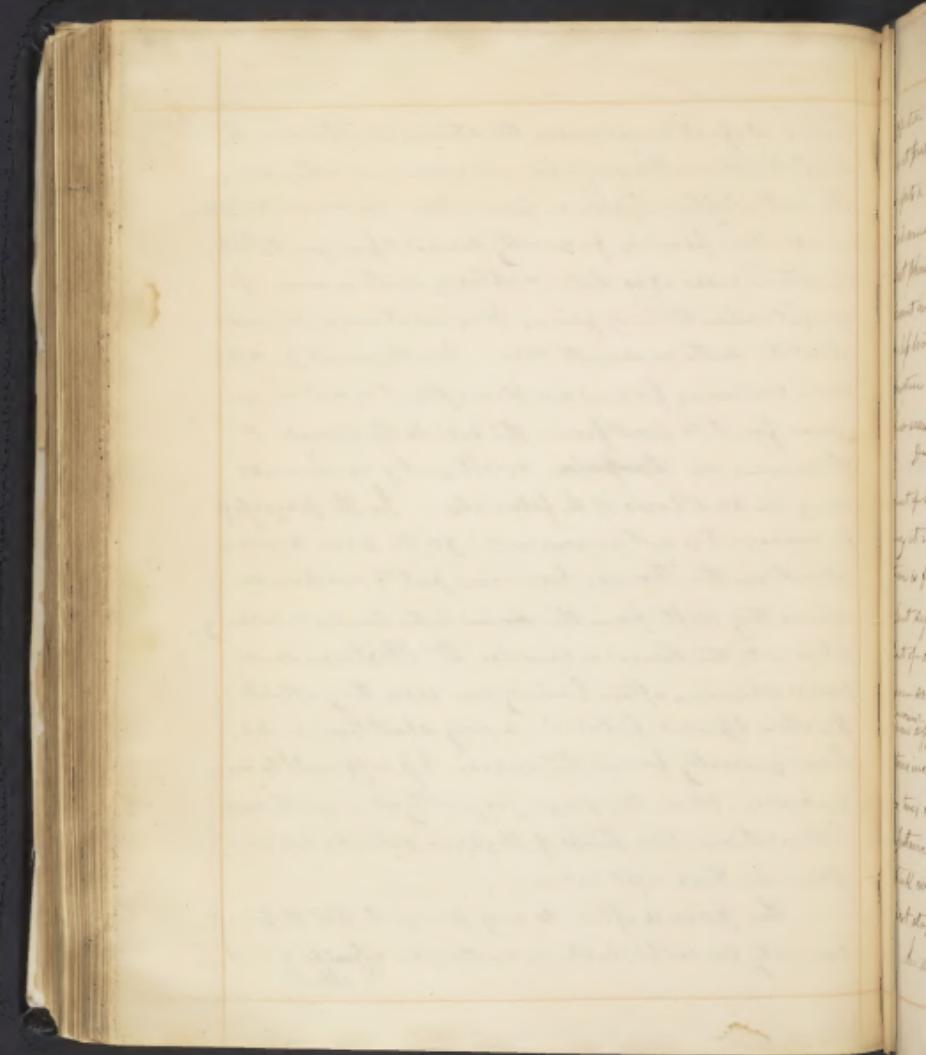
At the commencement of the 4th stage respiration becomes more difficult, & pain is frequently felt in some part of the thorax; its seat varies in different subjects, but it is generally located in one side, & in the right side often more than in the left. The pain is felt some times

» Cleghorn on the diseases of Africa.



times, as if it were under the sternum, often in the back between the scapulae; and when in either side, its seat is often higher or lower, more forwards or backwards. The pain is frequently severe & persistent, but in other cases it is dull & obtuse, with a sense of weight rather than of pain; it is most severe when seated about the sixth or seventh ribs. For the next part the pain continues fixed in one place, tho' it is not uncommon for it to dart from the sides to the clavicle & sternum, or Scapulae, or obliquely downwards along the cartilages of the false ribs. In the progress of the disease it is not uncommon for the pains to move about in the thorax, from one part to another, sometimes they shift from the thorax to the limbs, & suddenly return to the thorax or bowels. Dr. Elghorn saw cases where, after leaving one side, they attached to the other & moved forth in a very short time. We have generally found the disease less difficult to cure, in cases, where the pain frequently changed its seat. More than two thirds of Elghorn's patients had their pain in their right sides.

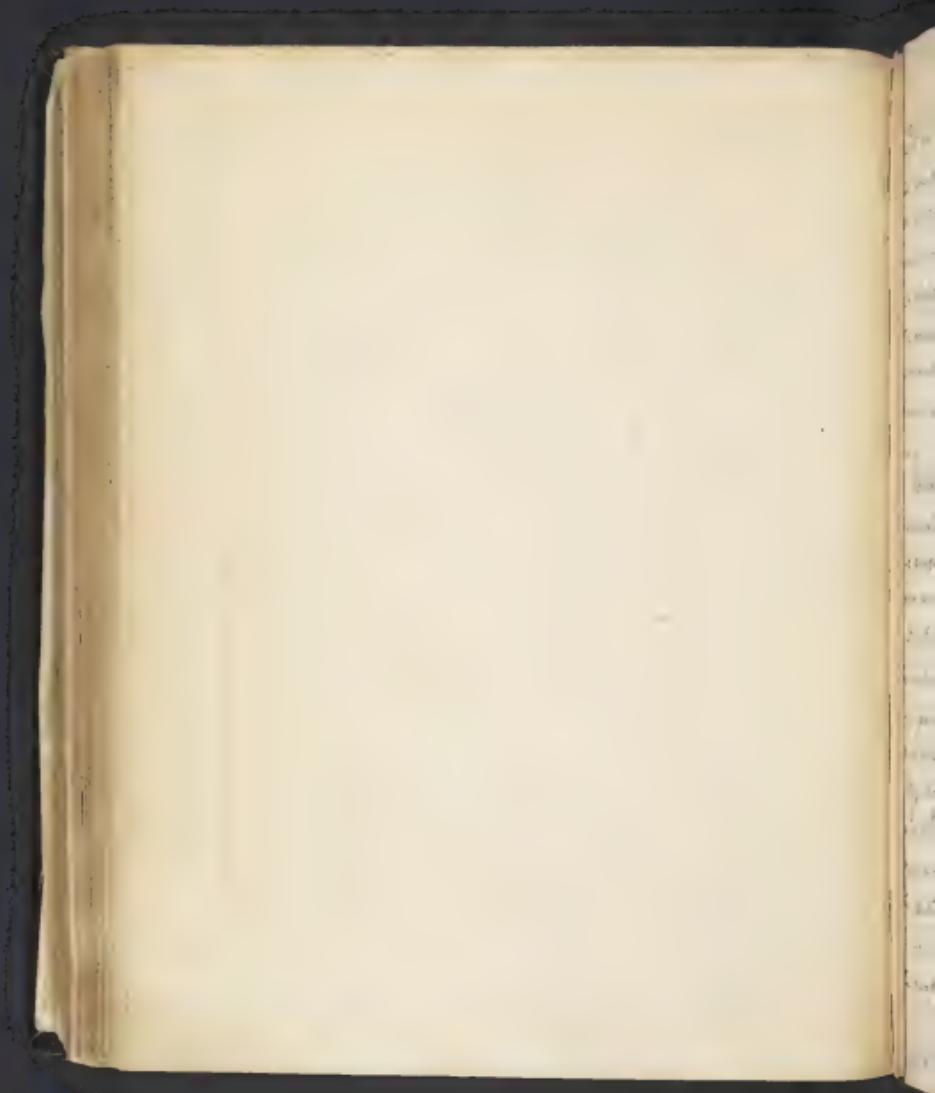
The pain is often so very persistent, that the patient can only lie on his back, or on the side opposite to that affected.



479. I do not
entertain the same opinion
of the right and wrong
in the conduct of men. I am not
so much concerned about the way
people live, particularly the way of
the people around me, as about
myself. I do not care
what I do, long as I do it well.
I care but for the next best thing.

The action here is that I have a lot
of time to do what I like, and I
like to do a little of this and a little
of that. I do not care so much for you
to do the same, but I do care that you
not do anything that would be wrong
or bad for you. I do not care if you
do not care for me, but I do care
if you do not care for yourself
or for others. In that case, I
would be all the more likely to care for
you, and to help you to do the right
thing. I do not care if you do not care
for me, but I do care if you do not care
for yourself or for others. In that case,
I would be all the more likely to care for
you, and to help you to do the right
thing.

I do not care if you do not care



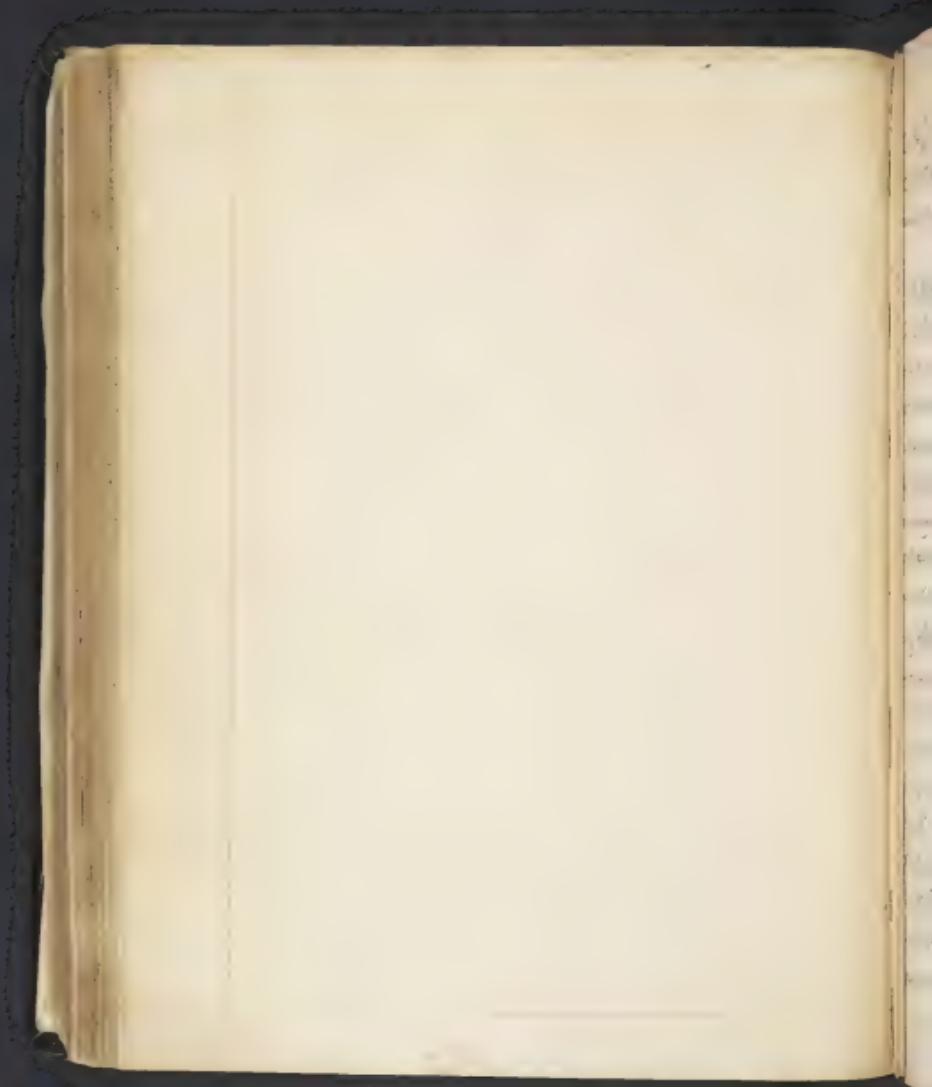
up to the nose & mouth after most of the other symptoms
have subsided. In the first stage it appears as a
thin watery discharge, which becomes thicker & thicker
as the disease progresses, so that it may become
solid & yellowish, & will not be easily removed.
The tongue is thicked with this & the mucous excretion
is also with this, so that it is difficult to speak &
taste. The palate is also covered with this
so that it is difficult to taste & swallow.

Blood vessels in the nose & mouth are not
necessarily enlarged, but the secretions from the
nose & mouth are thickened & the tongue is thick
and cannot be easily cleaned & washed.

The tongue remains hot, notwithstanding
the cold sweat which is often present. The mouth
is always full of a thick mucus & the tongue
cannot be easily cleaned & washed.

Very frequently there is a green
coloration of the nose, face & hands
which disappears at the first touch of a cold
or substance which has been taken
from outside. This is due to the action of the
right brain on the left side, or vice versa.

See also Dr. A. L. Smith

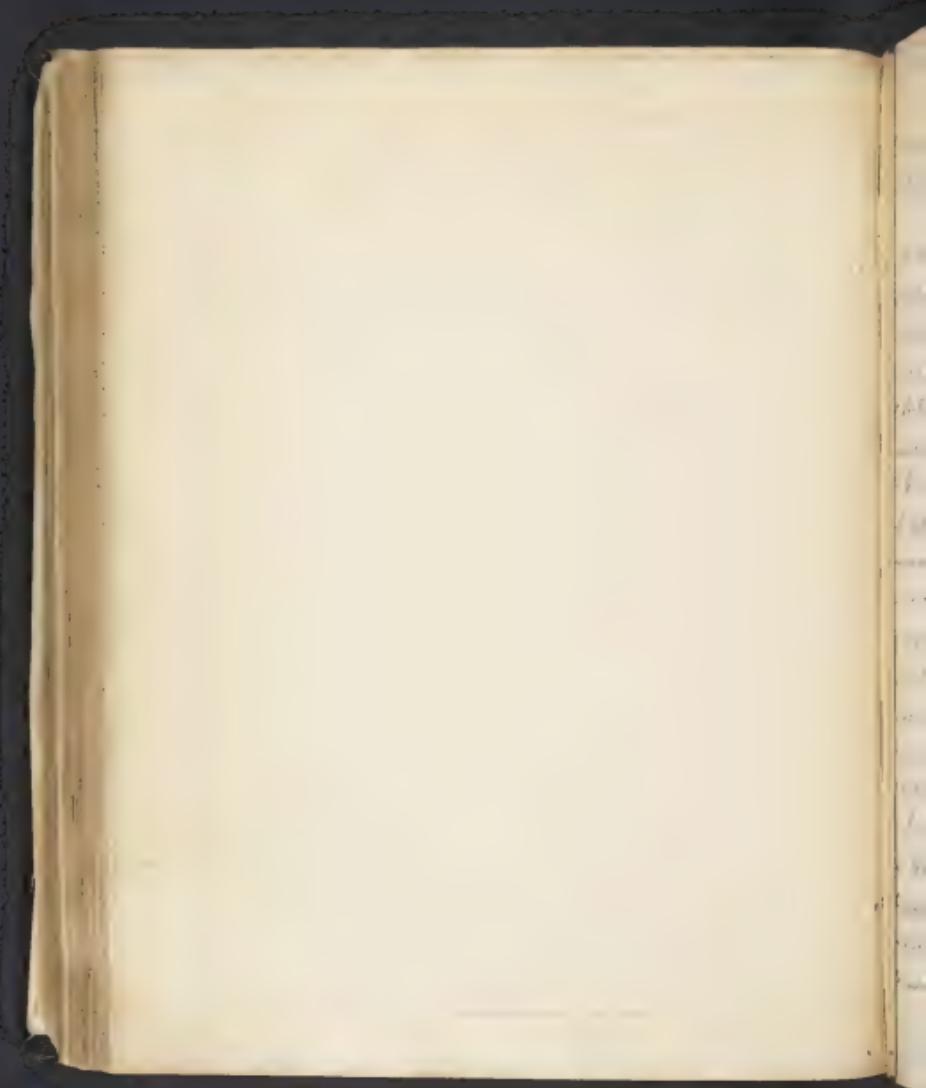


Last year I made a collection of
the light blue and yellowish green plants
and the more sun-drenched with heat.

at large etc.

When I have a little time to sit
in my room I like to go out
and walk in the hollows and slopes.
It is delightful to sit in a chair
with a hat on the head, have a
cigarette which burns in the one hand, a teacup in
the other, the west wind blowing at me,
and the birds singing. There is also
a sense of the fading forms of time, the coming
of summer again, and the coming of autumn.

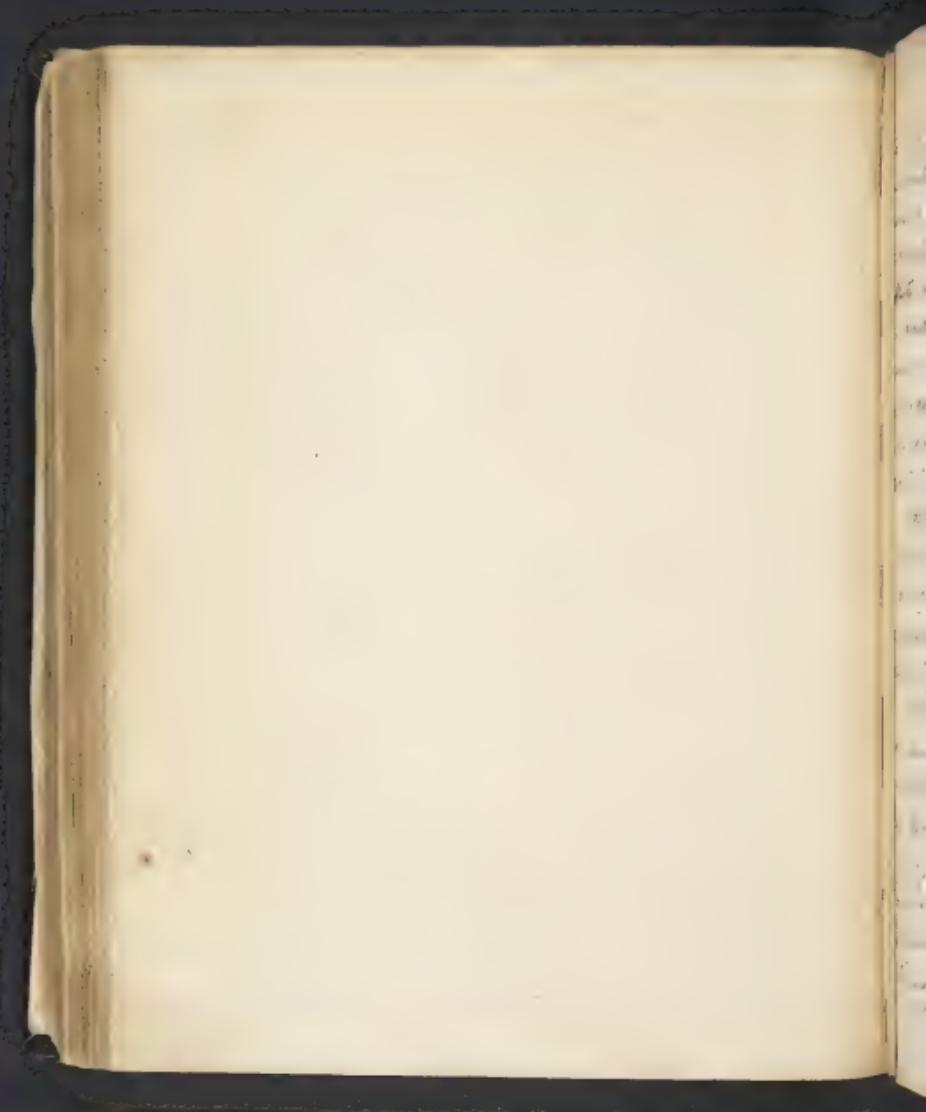
At present I am sitting in a
little room in a garden, looking
out over a lawn and a flower bed
and the trees of the park, the
garden being part of the botanical



I have now got the 2000 ft. of
downy wood shavings and will be
able to get the rest.

Not much time left to do the
rest of the work so I will
start on it at once. I have
made the frame for the new
bath house and got the lumber
for the walls. I will start
with the walls and then go on
and make the floor and ceiling
and the windows and doors.
I will have to get some more
lumber to make the floor and
ceilings. I will start on the
walls first.

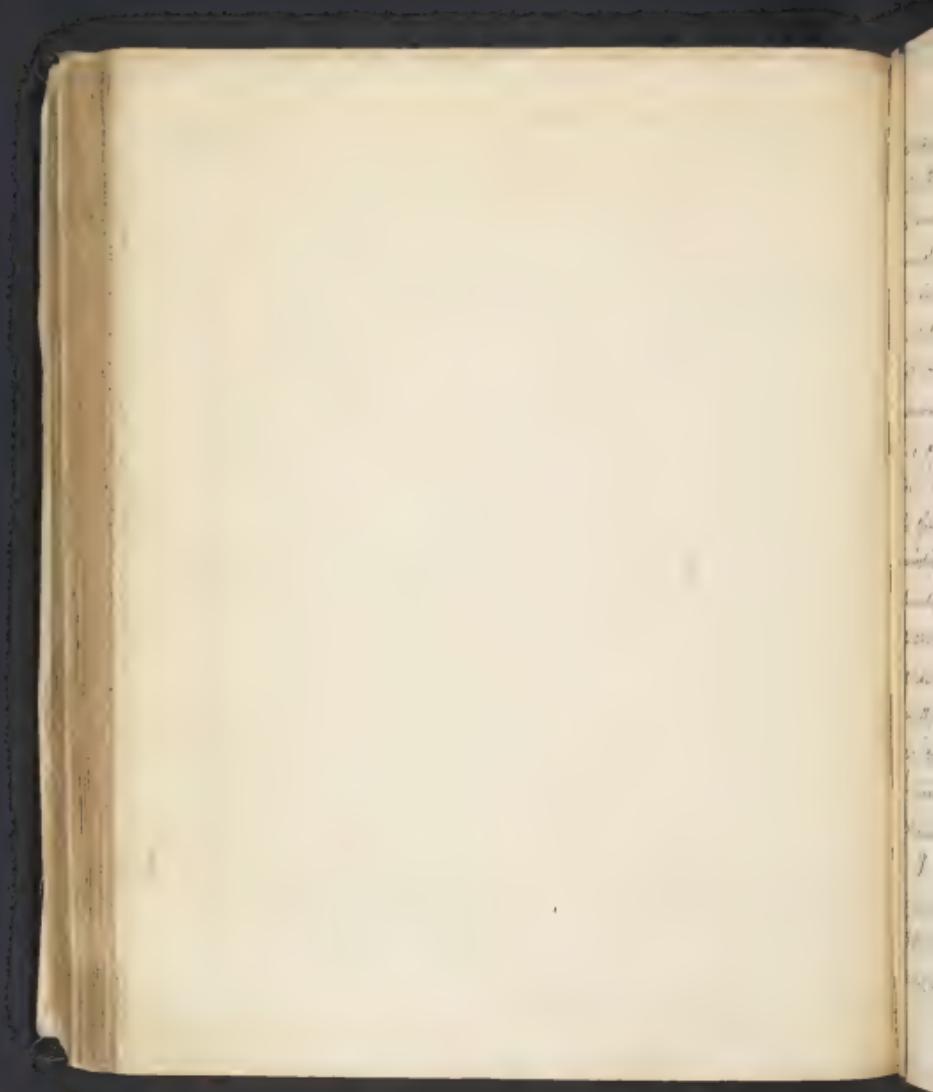
I will start on the walls first
and then go on with the floor
and ceiling. I will start on the
walls first and then go on with
the floor and ceiling.



To make a new, & consider it a little more
pertaining to the practice, & in some part of the practice
where a cause is tried, & all is done in a
trial, try and see if any of the trial work,
After the same place, or a man, or the other, &
in the same thing, & the other, probably the same
man's trial. Then, if you can't find
one to whom a cause has been assigned, go
to a solicitor, and have a solicitor assign
to yourself, either pecuniary, foreign or otherwise etc.

During the agency which I have had
in this case, I have found the trial work, & the
carrying on the system, & so to manage, to be well &
easily done, & in a very short time, given me
a great many.

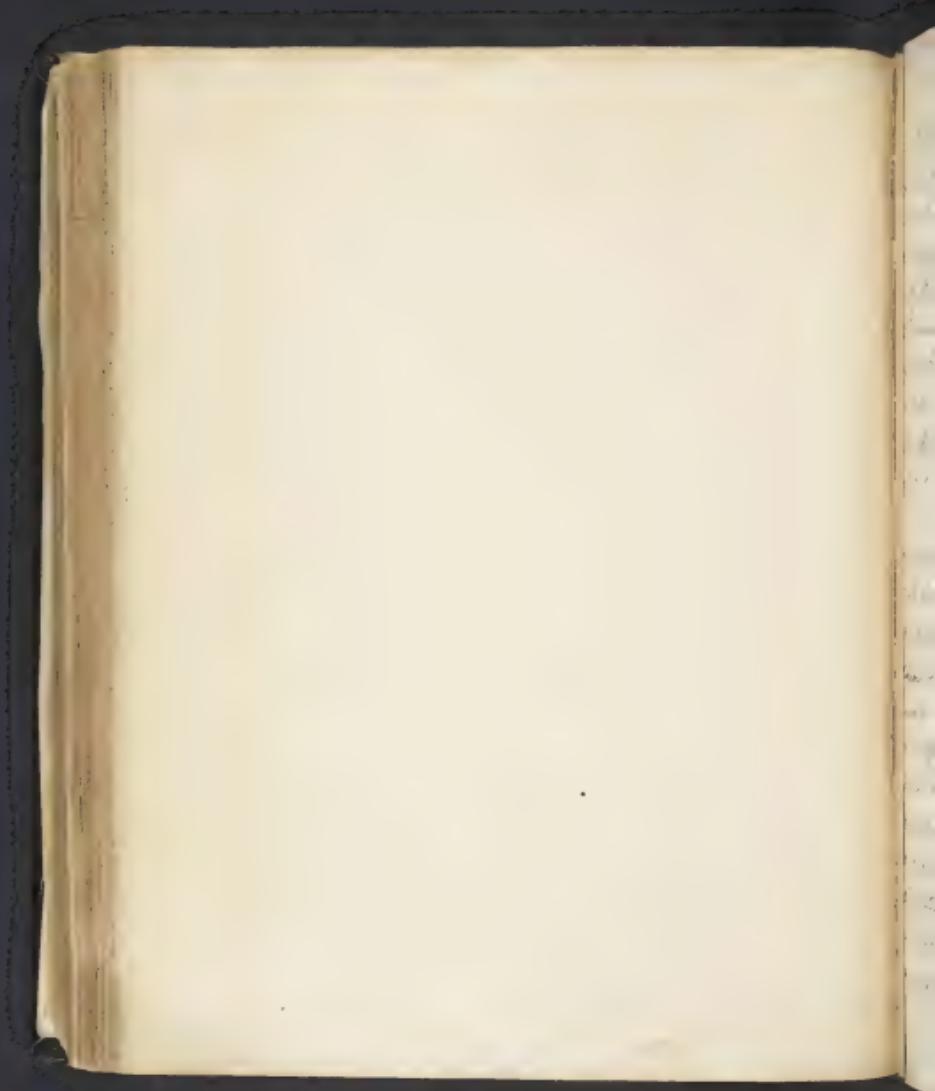
The trial work, which I have had
so far, was to do, & was to be done, and
the organization, & agents, already mentioned, with
the Master action, was done, and now, to do
the appeal, & that of the trial, will be done, so
as to be concluded in about nearly a week, in
that, & a short time, & then, at the same
time, to be done, the trial, & the
trial work.



advised me to do this, and I did so. I
left at 6 P.M. and got home about 10.
This is the greatest day of the year, and
I expect will be for a long time to come. I
was here, however, at 8 A.M., at the hotel
and took my place in the car, and after
a few cars a great number of people began to
enter again. So at last I got into the
train about the 10th place, and went west
toward Fort Ogallala, and I still continued to
see many more and more. I found a great
investigation of the station. I found
the station had a small population, and all were
of Indians in 225 men. They sent the station
to the Sioux, and all these regions to give
you the name. The next day we turned back
and had a dinner so we could eat. We were soon
back in our train, and I got into the
station and had a nice meal of course.

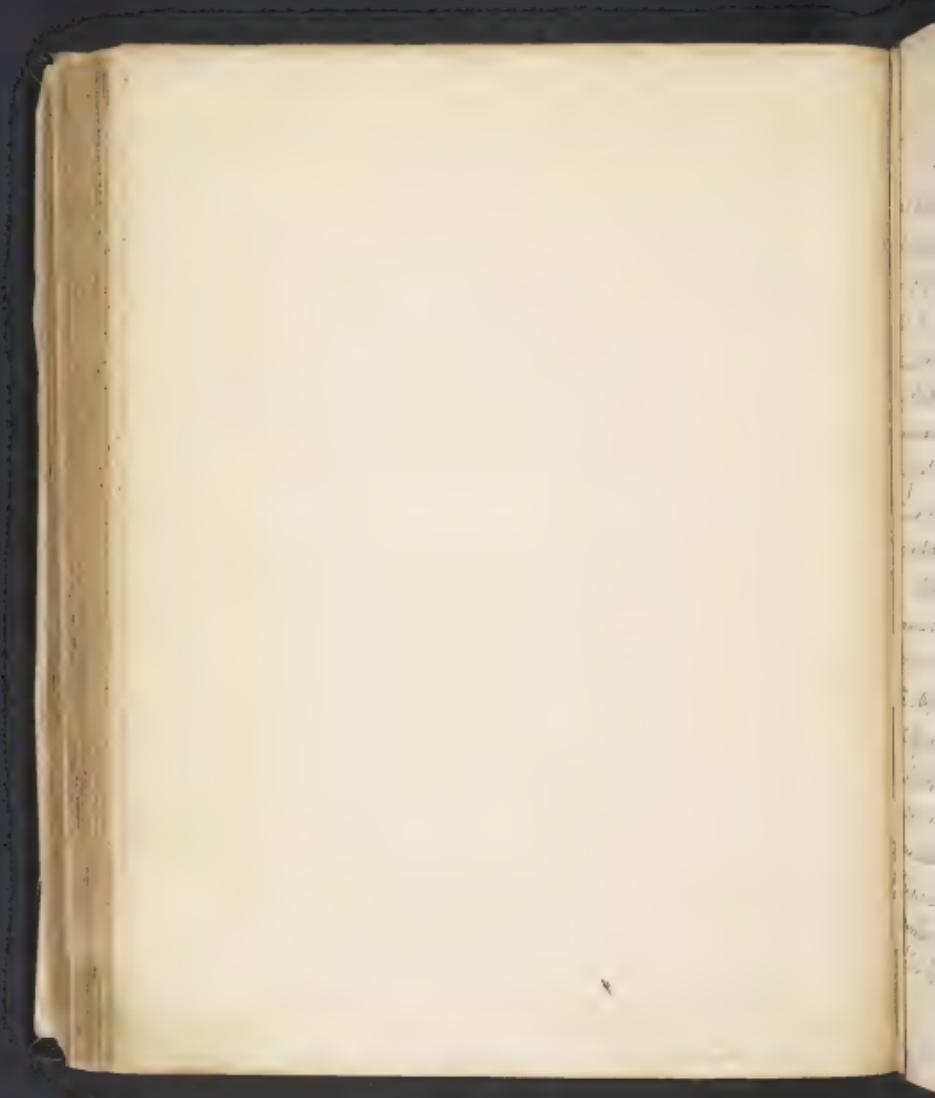
I got up from the station and

went to the station and was soon at the
station and had a nice meal of course.



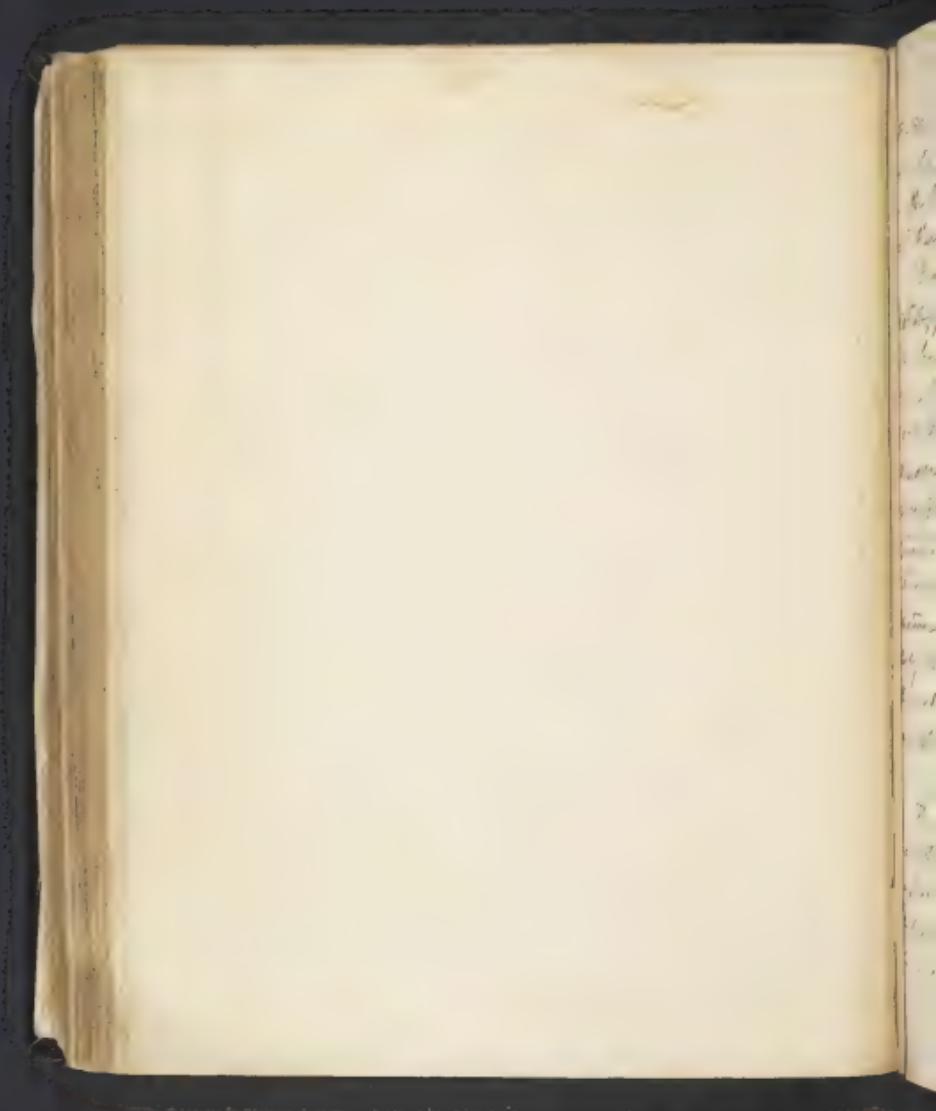
and the other two were in the same condition as the first. The last was a large one, and had a very strong smell of sulphur. It was about 100 ft. long and 10 ft. wide. The water was very clear and cold. The water was very clear and cold.

the first time I ever saw the place, I thought it was a very fine place, & I thought it would be a good place to live in. But when I got there, I found it was not so good as I thought it would be. The house was old and dirty, and the furniture was not very good. The food was not very good either. I found out that I did not like living there, so I moved back to my old home.



the 20th - I went to see the doctor at
the 21st - he was not at home
I called on Dr. C. at his office
the 22d - he was not at home
was back at 12 o'clock
I am now in bed with a cold - I am
desirous to remain here & not go to the west
until I feel strong enough to do so
I am always in bed & get up
when the skin & lungs are warm & the
nostrils are clear & the respiration is free
I do not like to be in bed & I am
it is a great affliction & I am very
afflicted when I am in bed & the other
things are not as they were before
now I am more apt to eat than before but have
lessen the skin & lungs the respiration
is not so good as it was before
but I am not so bad as I was before

thus



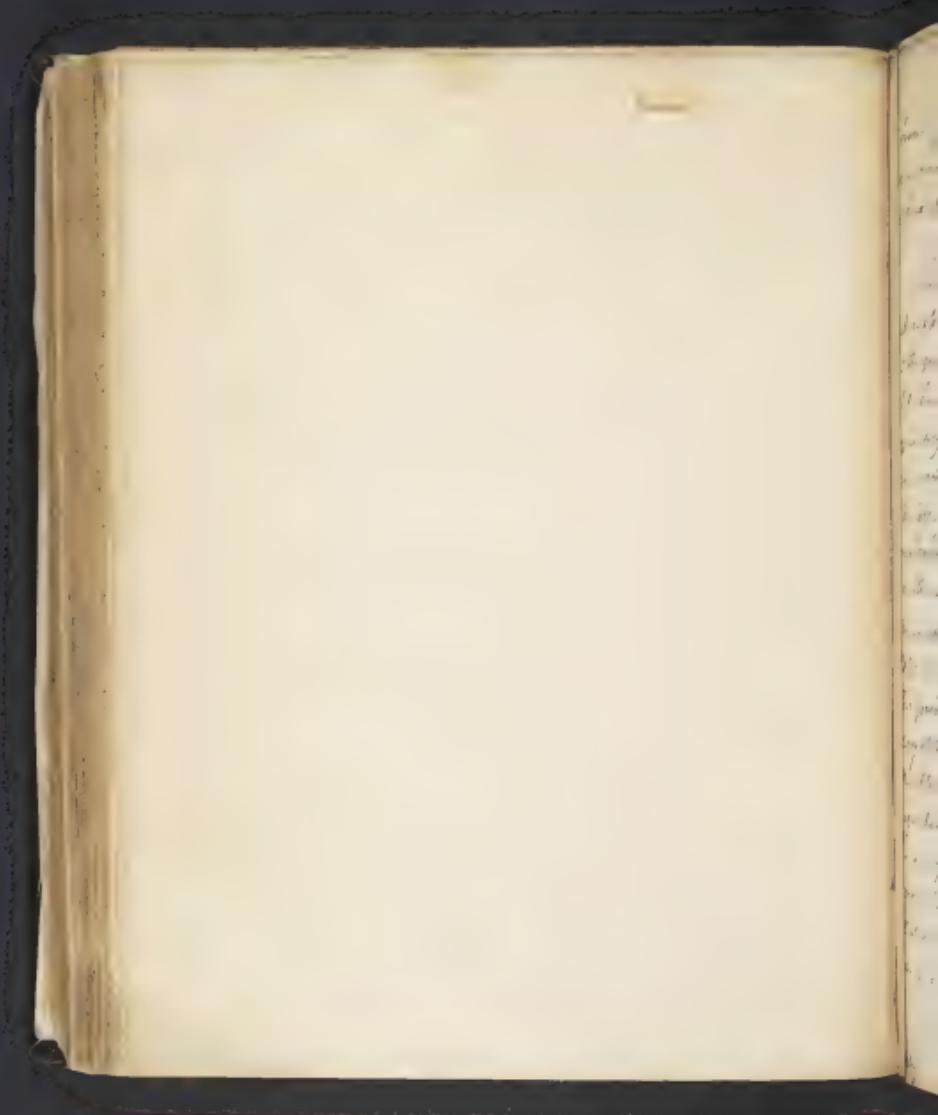
the cause of the signs of disease, & to
make first complete the evolution
of the disease is obtained by our observations
& thereby to be at liberty to proceed.

For this reason we have a theory of the
pathology of Disease which I have called

"The theory of progression to the most advanced
stage of disease which is to be observed
& followed up by the physician. The most
diseases start the longest and may be
unobservable to the eye of an infant or even
to the eye of a physician to observe
it, and this is the case in many
diseases, especially in the part of the
body, not in contact with, from the skin, &
it may pass unnoticed, especially
and easily, especially in children."

Plaster cast

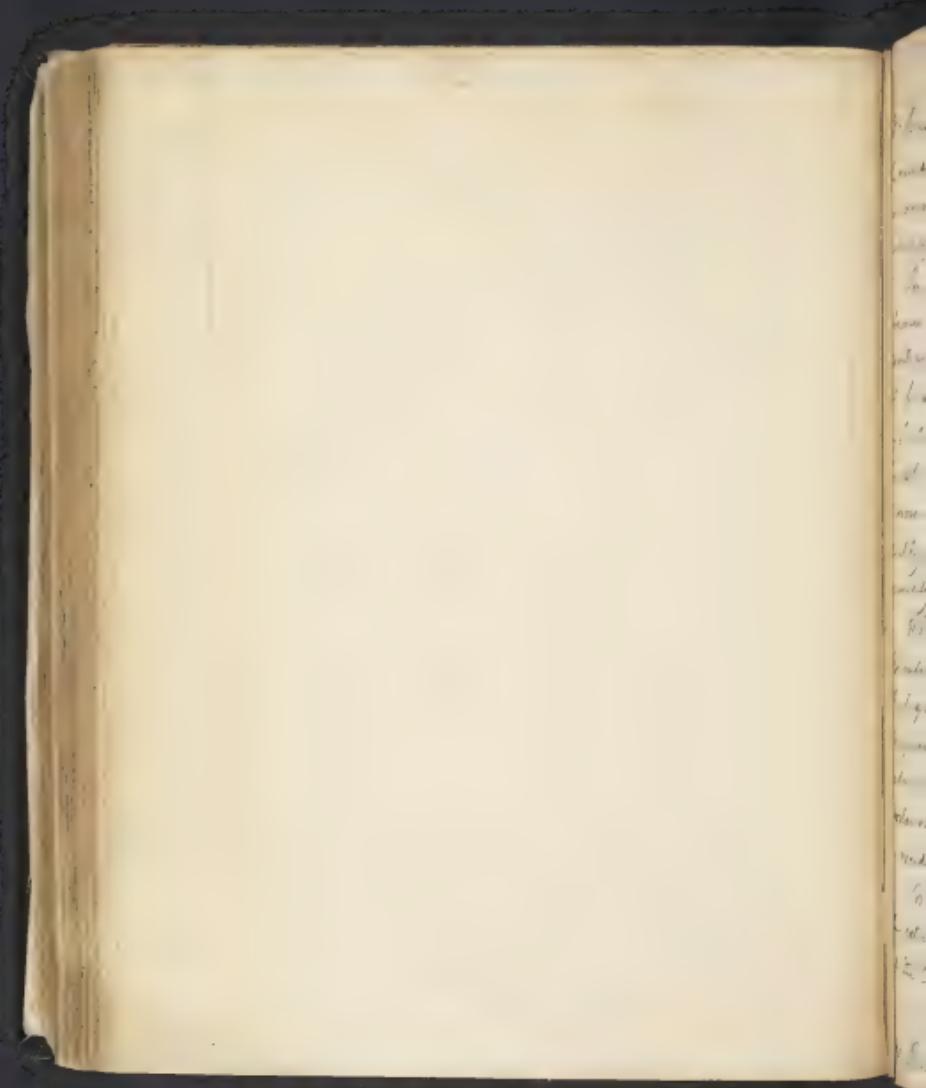
The remedies in Dermatoma Sulcata will
not fitting, either to Vesiculæ, Crustæ, &c.
or to Ulcers, Carbuncles, abscesses, &c. & therefore
will not fit in Sulcata, and cannot fit in
the vesicular state, that makes it necessary
to use



have given Constitution, exhibit, too often, more
cold sweats & than a slight perspiration appears
(This I mean by just intimation. Because)
perfect health.

First we consider of American blood, & next
as respecting the number to be drawn, & for removing blood
& the quantity to be drawn & hysterical women
lead their patients to lose 40 fls of the maximum
quantity in America. The absurdity of this practice
is sufficiently obvious to every practitioner.
The loss of 4 fls of blood will have a greater effect on
one constitution, than the loss of 60 fls on another 160 even
another. Dr. Chapman advises, not to bleed but
pains abate, or the patient begins to feel them.
XVI to XXIV fls are generally necessary to effect
this point. If "says her" I was called on the first
day of the disease, I bled as soon as possible. In
the afternoon, I passed & in the evening, in like
regarding, the urine, expectorations, & the impure
parts of the blood, the 2d. was bled the next
morning if there was still heat soon to come, just
that owing obstructions removed with main hand
so long as there was fls in front. It however,

D Rush



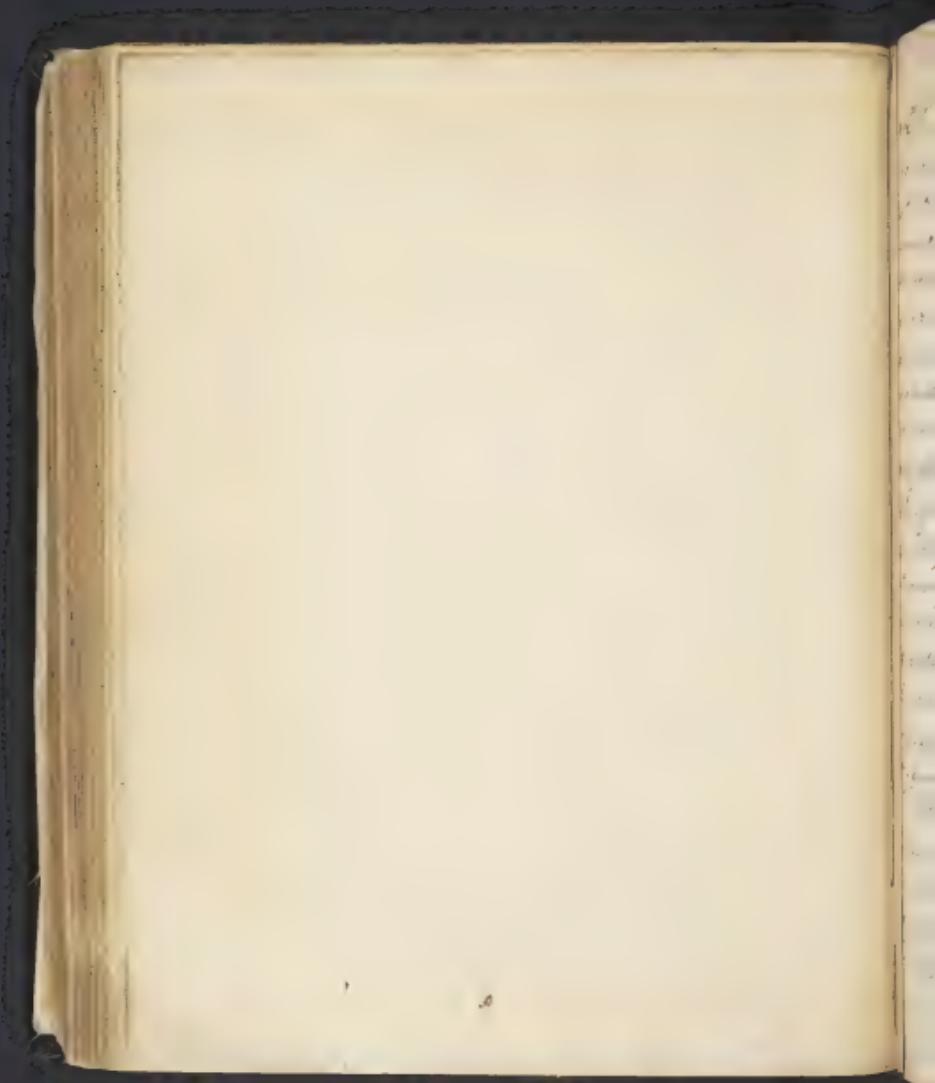
111 Dr Rush causes copious &c. "I should say,
he carried to a greater extent than even in Pneumonia Natura; there being two actions & subdue
one the other.

¶ The author of a late essay on Pleurisy
observes, "If a person past labor, is still breath
short on violent exercises, trembles, or severs
etc, he seized with a great shivering, succeeded
by a t. very much affection, and load in the
breast, with difficult & short respiration
& more or less cough. Blood is to be drawn immen-
sibly, from a large vein, & in considerable
quantity.

¶ Hildamus Miller & Sydenham bleed their
patients from the unafflicted side; others in
England an edict was issued prohibiting any
physician from letting blood from the afflicted
side in Pleurisy. We consider it of little im-
portance on which side it is performed, provided
a decided emasculation be made on the system.

More, it occupies the last authority, and
is extended to a considerable length; but as the use
of the law is not now regulated by any
act

111 Rush's 2. Ed. Vol. 1. § 82. Dr. Jno Heath.

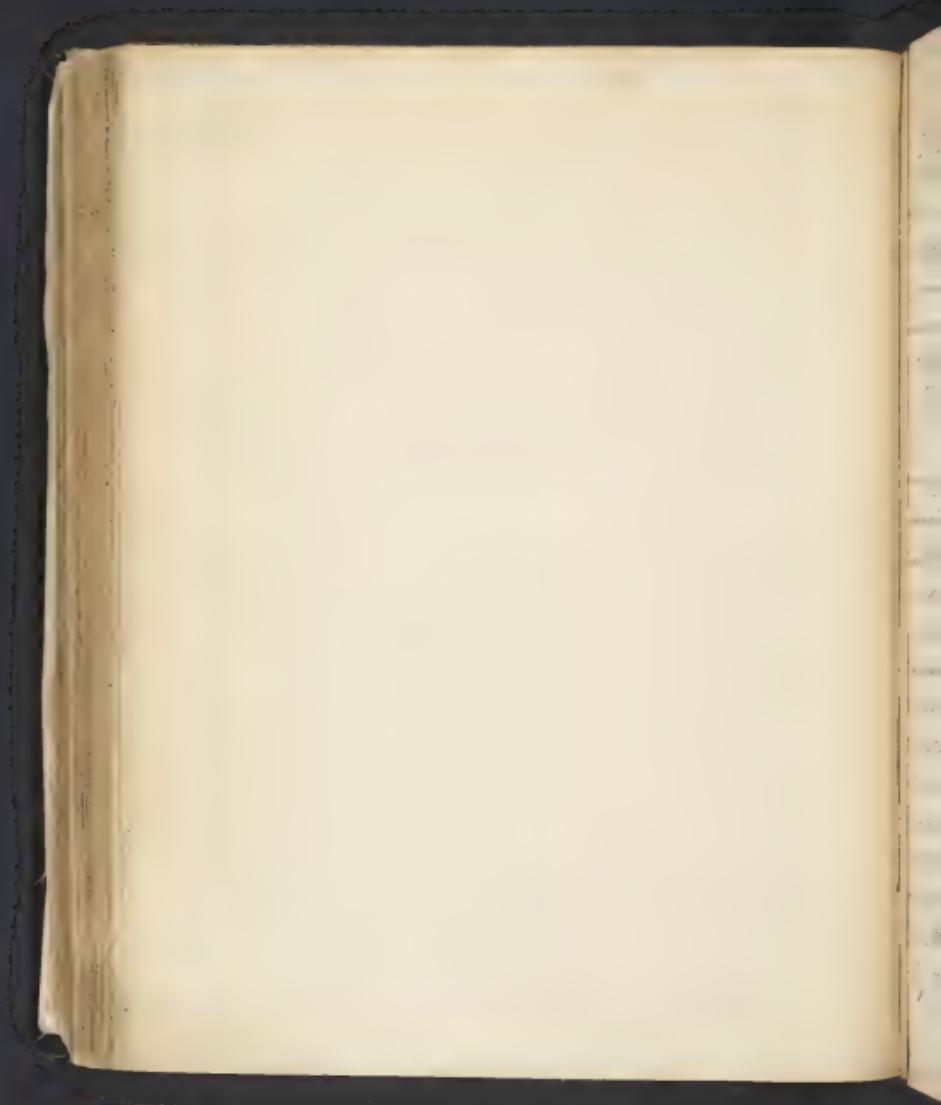


me^{dear}, I am always to you writing often.

Sister you will however have seen his name
in the Ad's & in the Journal. He comes in &
out alone. He is a patient about 5 years
old, & has big brown hair & brown eyes.
He is very well made, & looks
as though he had been ill. His voice is like a child's & he
has a wide mouth & a large nose. He is
very fond of it seems, & a doctor told me
it might be cancer. I am going to take him
to the city of Boston to May 1st to see what doctor
he can get there. After he is seen, I will
have him come up in time to see what
the doctor says of it. I am not
so anxious about it, as I am about his
having the operation done. I hope you will be
by for the last few days probably.

On the other hand, if nothing is found
that is a very good sign.

I am sending you a book, which
I think you will like. It is a newspaper, so
you will find it in the library.

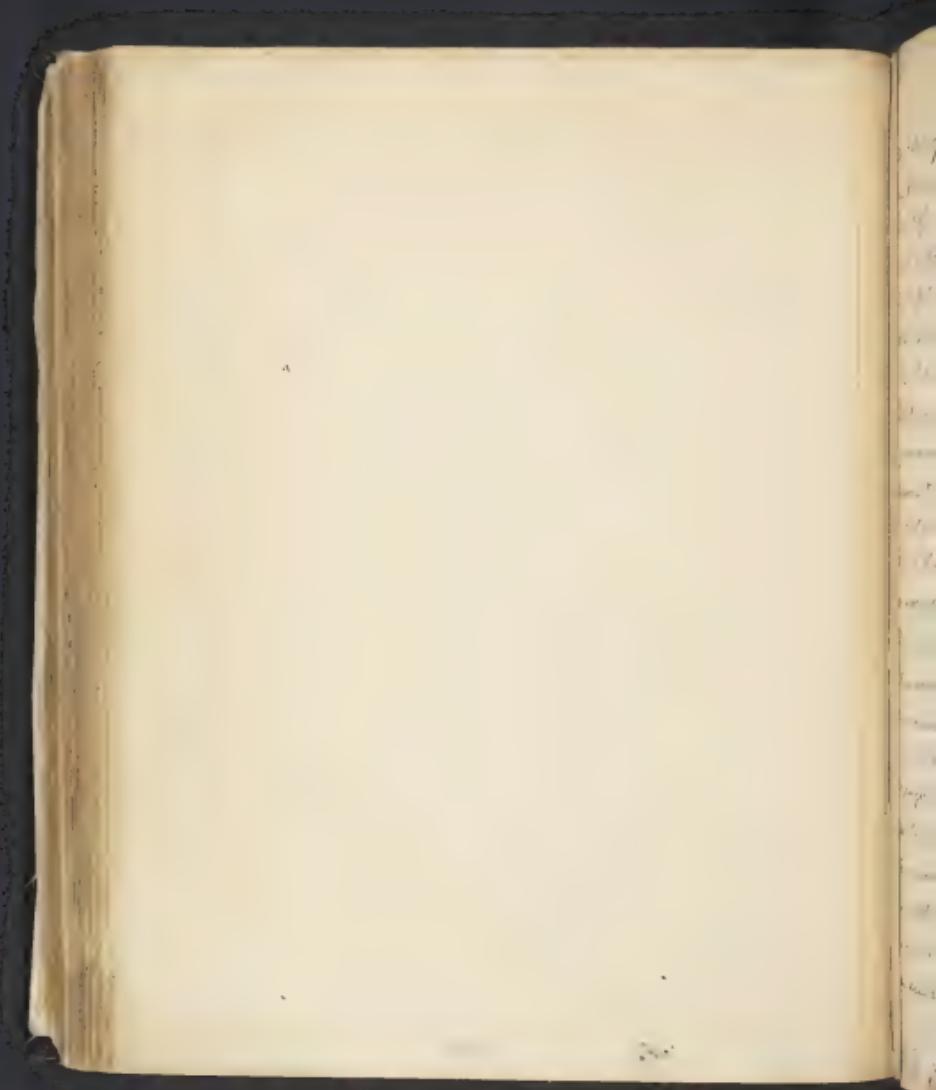


in great variety in several ways. I am
sure the most convenient would be to adopt the
American method. We have a very
large number of well educated men,
and the country is well populated, and
there is no difficulty in finding men
that have had sufficient education to
enable them to do their duty. The
next question is, what kind of
education may be given to the people. If
we teach the boys and girls to read the
legislative histories, or violent, anti-slavery
sermons, they will be compelled to get
over them, and the children will all say
they have learned with great pride, and to the
spirit of a pure religion, the most abominable
of which is, that you can't have any
children left, unless you let them eat a lot of
pig meat, or let them eat a lot of bacon,
or ham, or bacon, or bacon, or bacon,
or bacon, or bacon, or bacon, or bacon,
or bacon, or bacon, or bacon, or bacon,



Ways & means of Recovery

He has been here all day, & I have been to see him, & he is in a very bad condition. He has a large amount of blood in his lungs, & it is difficult to get him to breathe. He has a fever, & is delirious. He has been here all day, & I have been to see him, & he is in a very bad condition. He has a large amount of blood in his lungs, & it is difficult to get him to breathe. He has a fever, & is delirious.



accident of the disease, or being a person
subject to violent convulsions.
In such cases we have sometimes resorted
to the use of the Fether, which
is a light weight, so as not to irritate the skin,
and yet to be strong.

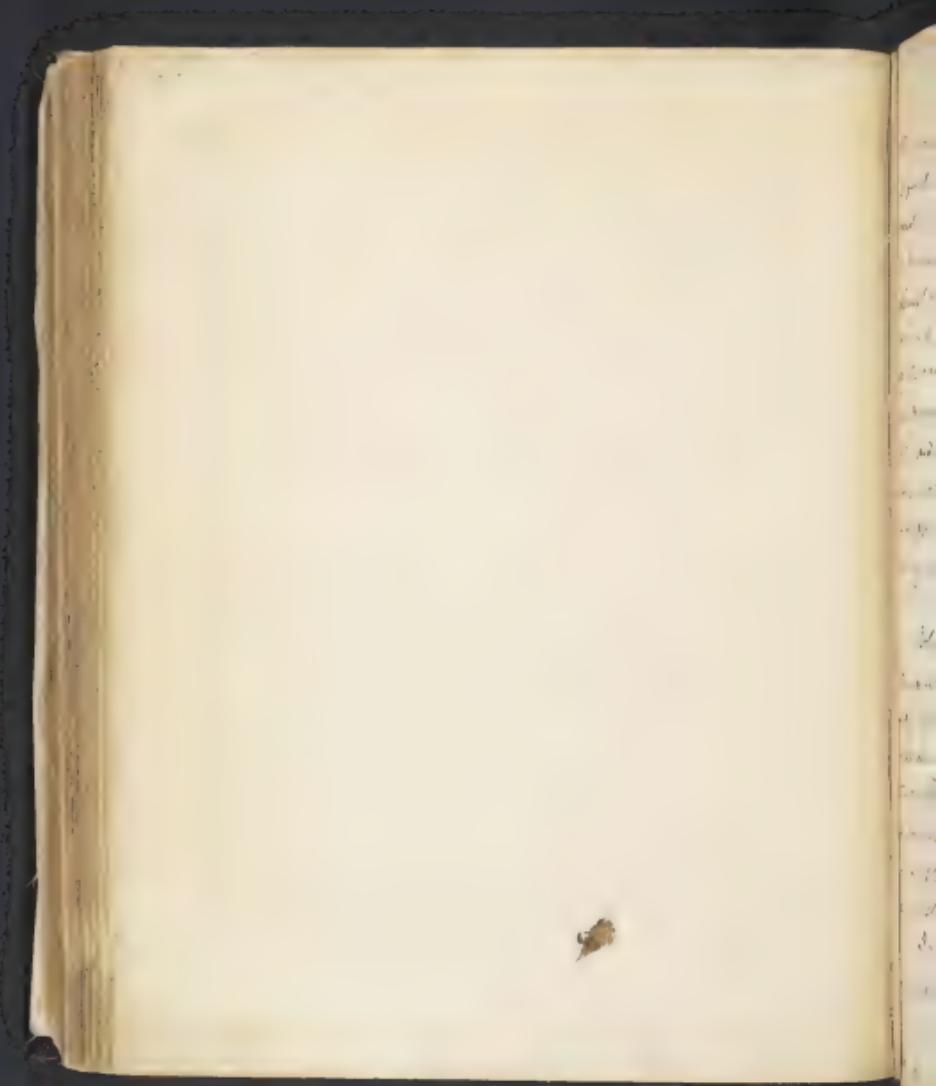
But in the first place, I do not like
the use of the Fether, because it is liable to
get into the hair, and when it does, it
removes the hair, and causes irritation, and
itching, and so it helps the furuncle even
more. The another plague; on the other, it may
precipitate death. It's indeed rare in cases
of furuncles & carbuncles, when they are
done in any degree, to run into either of these
consequences. — Cathartics.

— — — — — amatory diseases require the use
of purgatives, is a fact universally admitted. We suppose
other medicines they are absolutely inadmissible. In
our practice we have found them useful, and indeed best
but we must be used to the same result as in other cases
when in doses. In this particular some of them
we see no objection to the few uses of cathartics, at
least

last in the commencement. Dr. Thompson who before his -activity could not be given a salurey, has in several instances succeeded in the winter fevers which he prescribes in the following state & not long since, particularly among the members of the Methodist Clergy from the South Carolina States, in the course of just one day of the last in March, 1811, received 120000 dollars in contributions from the members in consequence of the correctness of this practice. I am now going to mention the names of Thompson & his nephew, Rush & Hamilton.

Dr. Rush observes "we should now daily purge those who have the winter fever; & when it is to be done while a part of all the purgatives used in this disease may be combined with Rheubarb, Senna, Salap etc & apertives in the quantity by the Methodists, Dr. Hinman, Whitefoot & Woodward etc etc. the same purgatives are recommended by Dr. Thompson.

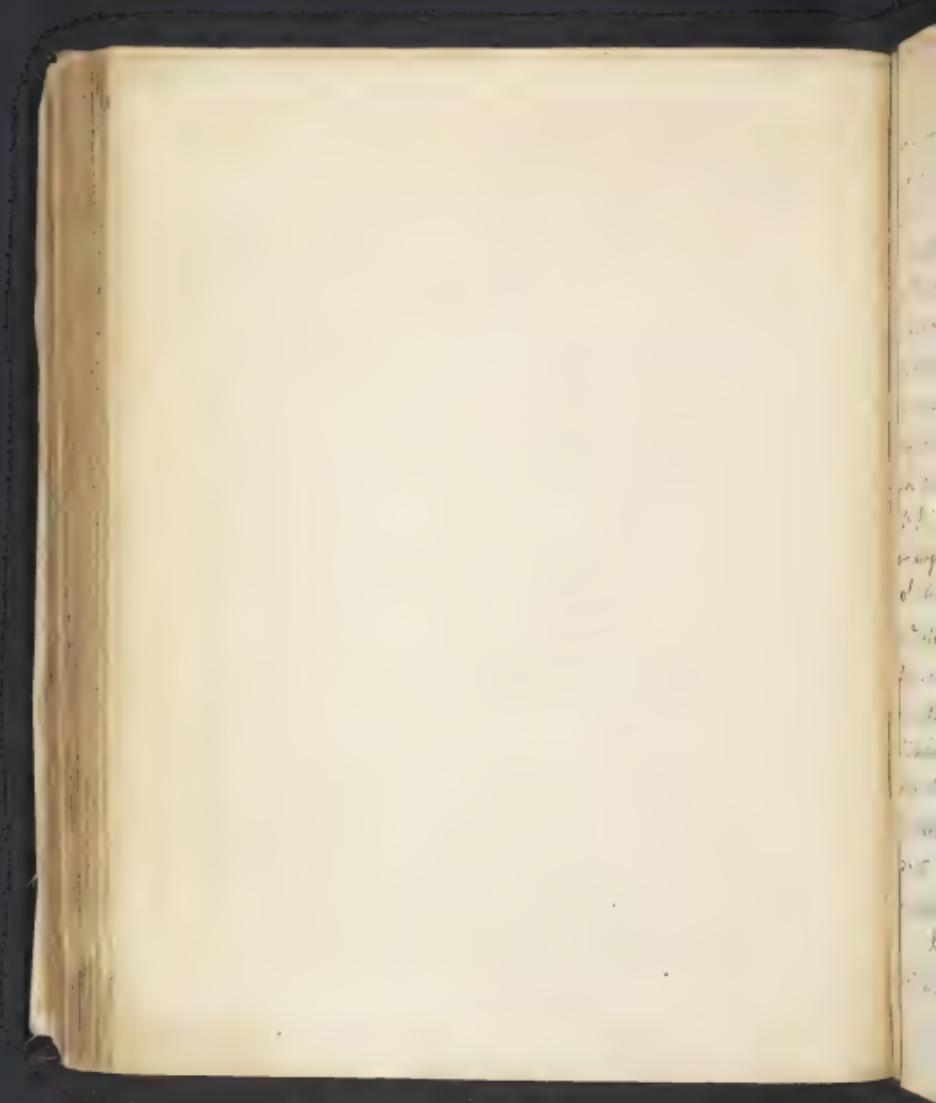
Dr. Richard Field & Drs. F. Gilman
of Virginia, gentlemen eminent for the knowledge
of their pathological science & successful practice, con-
sider Colonel the 3d, you were in the treatment
of this



the course, however. They occur, truly while the tongue is foul, the eyes yellow, or such like chronic action exists. This has been the cause of practice retained by them, for a number of years. We consider this is almost unparalleled success; & in the treatment of this form of disease, in which I evidence a knowledge of the causes of practice pursued by them. There is evidence of their prosecution, & of their chronic disease, & it is attributed to, in their administration, power to affect their actions. Their desire to be seen, is to encourage a propagation of their practice, & other results, and in many instances arising by accident.

Miscellany.

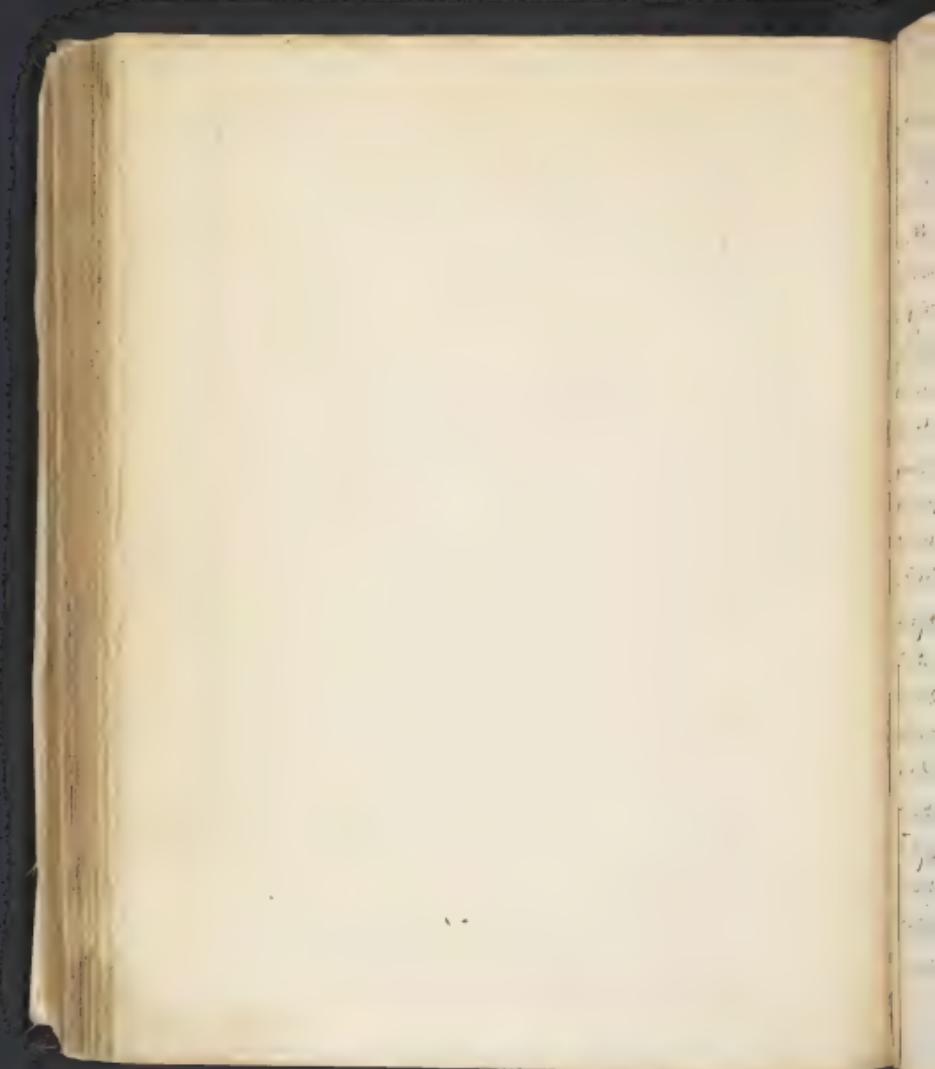
After leaving the sister & other, going up to New York & in Albany, disease, is an annual custom, yet considerable diversity of opinion exists respecting the proper application. It was during the custom of Physician's & in fact, & of the custom of some to apply a blistering plaster to the patient but to apprehend it at near three as sufficient in the early stages of the inflammatory disease, & to throw Dr. H. H. Bright & son's "A Lecturing treatise in the Hospital. I found no inconveniences



from using the plaster immediately after the first bleed-
ing, but, on the contrary, a more sudden & certain
relief; May frequently when the surgeon was not
there I have had it plaster put directly to the side
and the patient bled afterwards, being satisfied if the
vessels were opened before the flues had time to become
closed. Dr. D. in his made of many bleeding
injuries he attended & relieved by my eminent
Physician; he think it highly & incommittable and
less authority equally good on our sides.

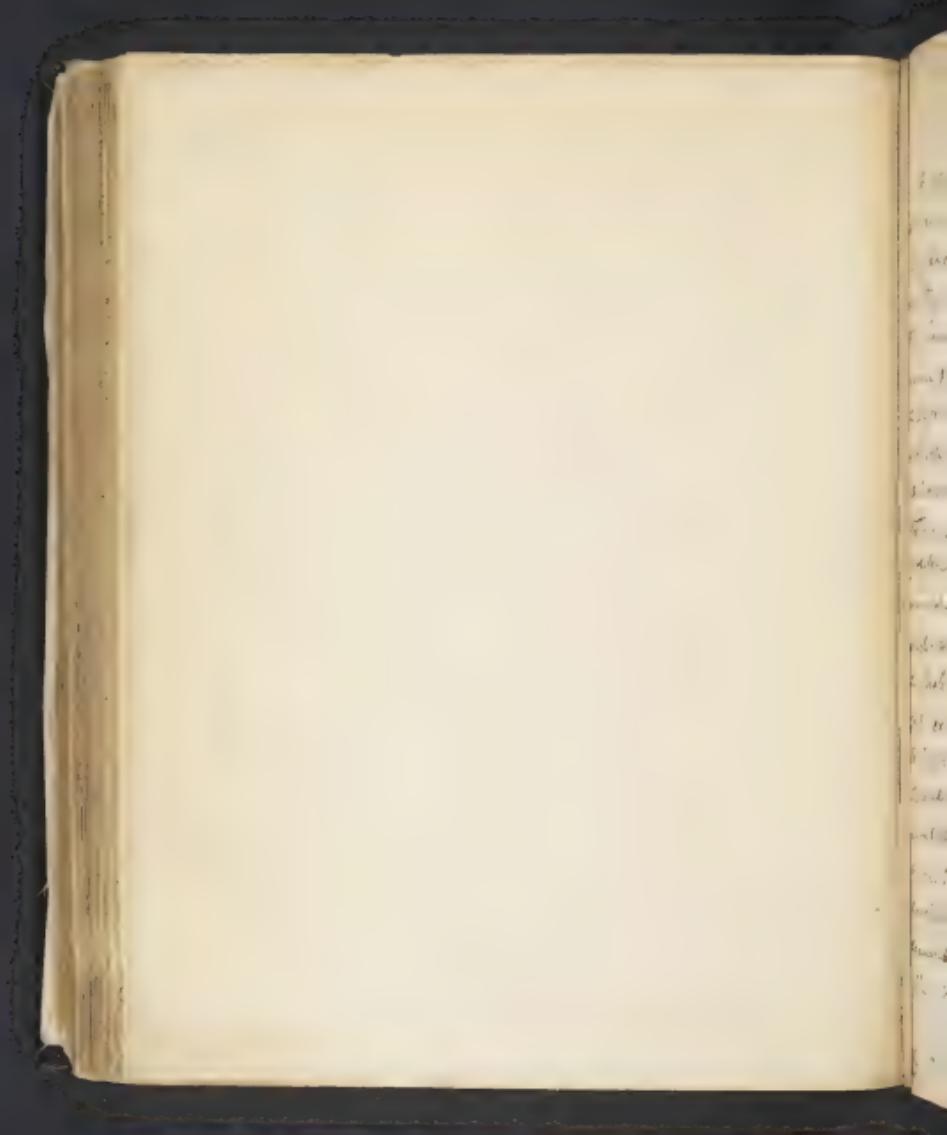
Dr. Pringle practised in an army hospital, where
we may reasonably suppose the patients were mostly
delirious, & of course, in a state of
inattention. In this case the early application of
plaster was his practice, as than in the country,
where the people are more accustomed to an oppo-
site opinion. We are disposed to think, at the
proper time for applying a plaster is when a state
of direct venosity has been induced, by copious &
strong hemorrhage; the more especially in the
various fistulae.

In this disease we should endeavour to
mitigate the violence of symptoms, but to obviate
~~the~~ ^{continual} T



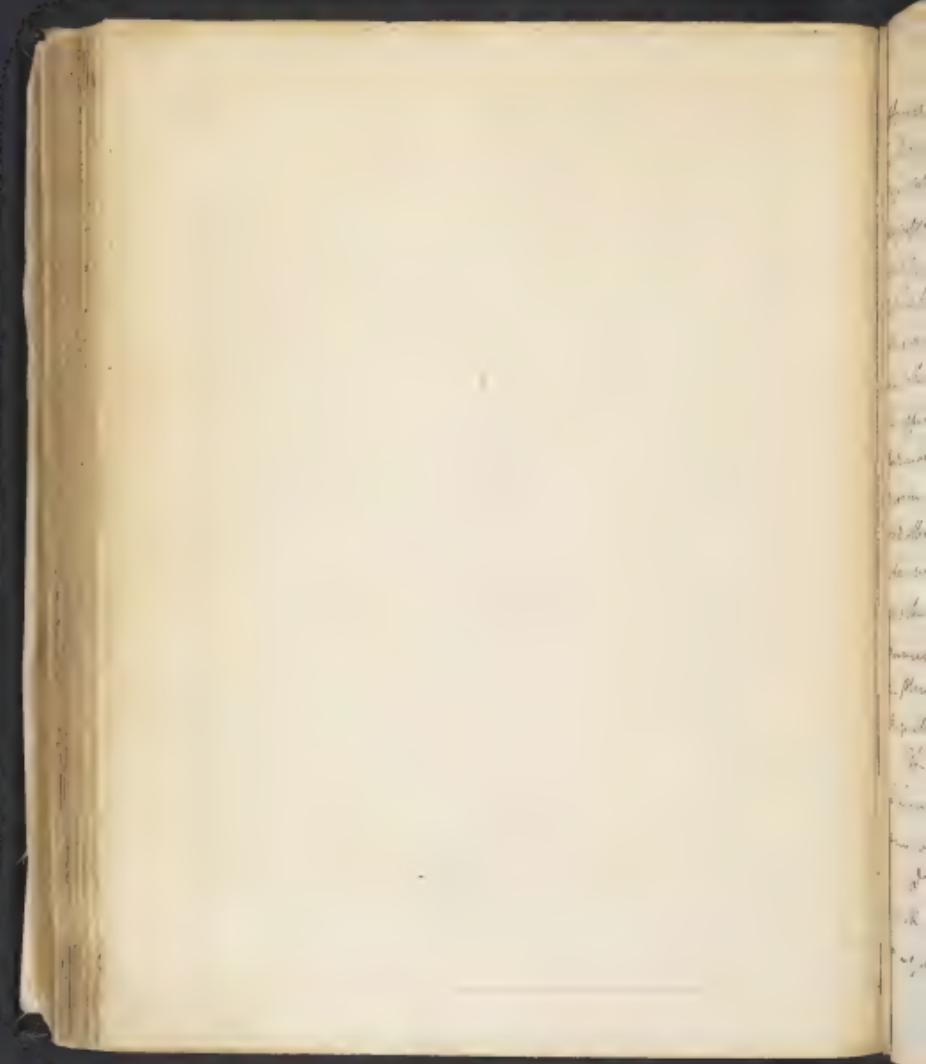
complaints, evidently, of swelling, others are also
the result of injury & hence the most difficult of cure
are those & perhaps less & less owing to mere
pressure than to inflammation with local excretion.
I will now therefore, in this article, try to lay an
outline so as to enable the practitioner to understand
for the first time what they are, & how to treat
them more easily, & with more certainty.

and at first it will be generally observed that
a disease may be apparently free from all signs & yet
there may be some slight thickening or irritation of the
tissues. When we go on to look to the state
of the skin, however, a person is apt to suppose
immediately that something is amiss. We know that
it is the practice in England to apply a white ointment
so as to allow the skin to breathe, & when such
an article is applied, it is often the case that the
skin is the first object of but hardly to notice
as the action of the "blue" ointment, which might
easily produce effusion or some organic affection
of the skin. It is however a circumstance of great
importance that they are frequently seen



Practices.

In the course of a few months, a sum
of £1000000.000.000.000.000.000.000.
has been collected by the various societies.
They have sent their money, & it is not yet clear
over what period of time they will be required.
They are not known to be which so generally in
united good cause, but rather than they go out
to acquire money at the most favorable rate of interest,
& which has been very justly termed the spectrum
induced from the earliest Biblical record. Seven
Patriots, Patriarchs. Barnes, Bottomy, Clark,
prophet of Jerome, & many others, will have
been much interested, not only in the any valuable
articles which he investigated connected to the history
of Shakerism, but also his interesting
publications to those who interested in him
to the present in regard thereto, & the continuing
influence which he exerted over them until his
return to Pennsylvania. His mission, & every
where there is a slight sketch of the life, & also a
considerable summary of his life practices, also
economical & domestic, will interest the reader.
The author of an elaborate paper on the new
"classics"

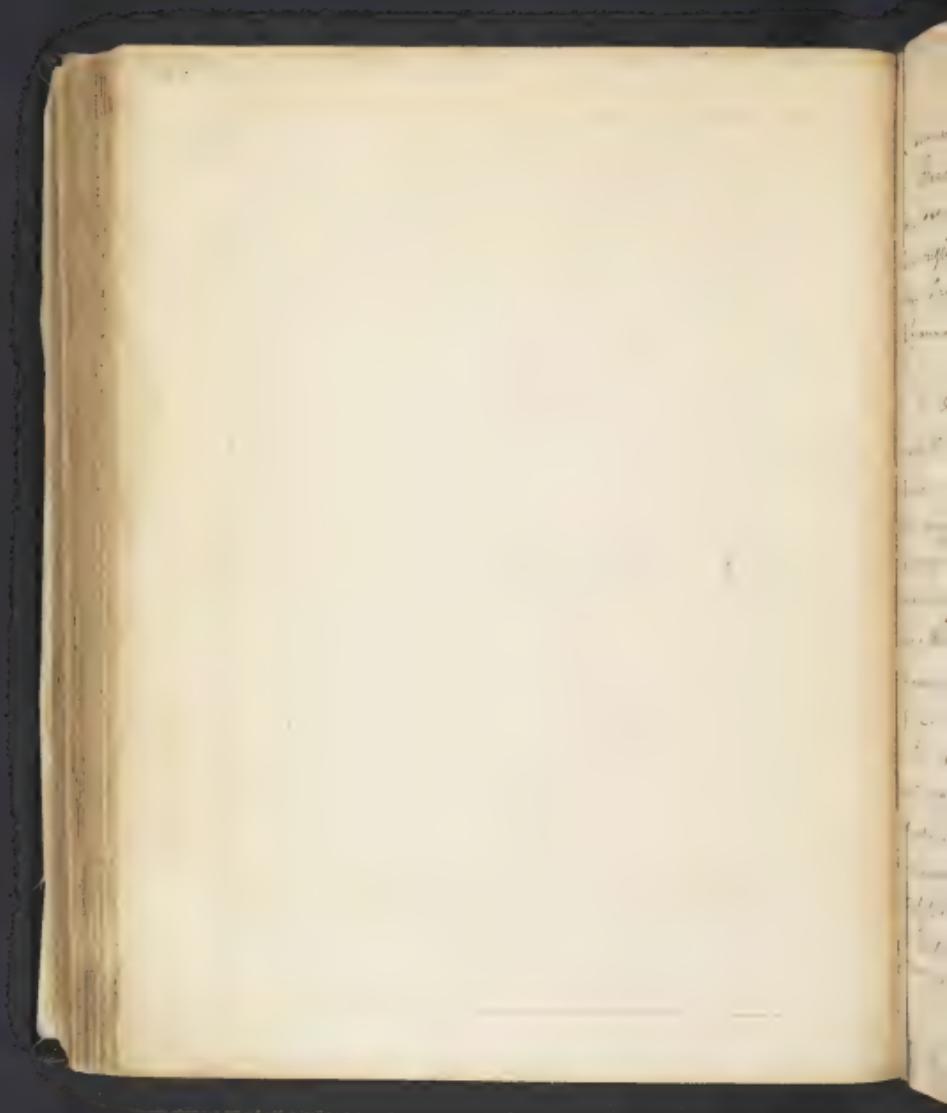


Observes. I have several times given a Sinctic in Peripneumonies with great advantage, when the Expectoration has been suddenly suppressed, & the difficulty of breathing greatly augmented; but it was when a proper quantity of Blood had been drawn antecuttle, and the violence of the fever abated: but in such cases very little should be drank after it to promote vomiting.

The efficacy of Oxygent Gallinaceous in relieving asthmatic disorders is notorious. The mighty cure in Phrenisies etc, boasted of by Petrusius and others, with the Anteriorial Regimen, etc, were greatly owing with credulity. And the famous Pandor des chartreux or Kenner's Mineral, gained such high reputation in Phrenisies etc in a great measure upon the gentle effects it creates to vomit.

The best Anteriorial Preparation, which I have ever tried, is the Serum Benedicti, or glass of anterior in wine.

Dr Husham asserts, "that patients are most in convulsions, &c. infections by perspiring much better born by the way, judging



or preventing.

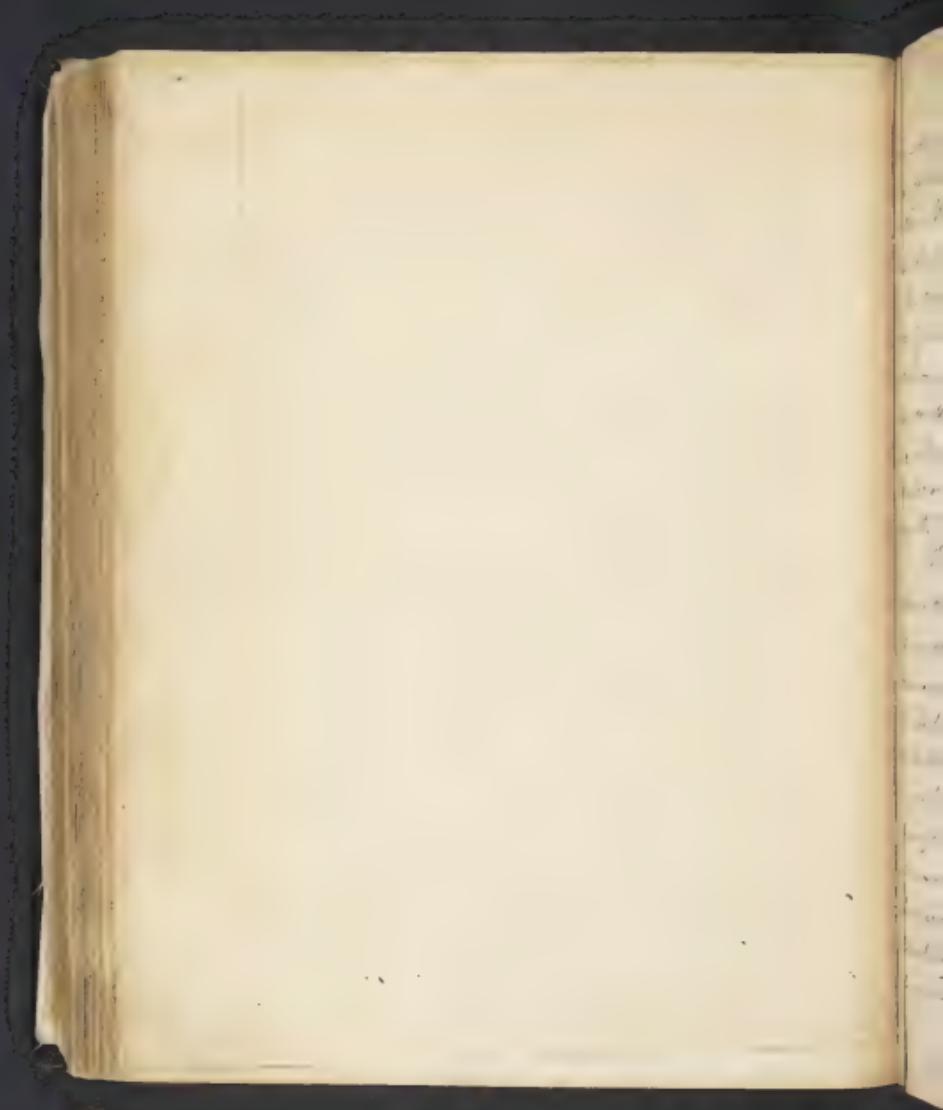
1. Friends say an eminent publication
of late, particularly proper if it should
have neglected, or when there is some obligation.
They have snatched many a person from
the grasp of Satan by such means.

2. If by the command of God, for
example to eat at a little house in a
village. It is very difficult to remain 3 days
at a very inconvenient place. I was staying
3 days at a place where I could not find
what I wanted to give my wife. I had
visits & things. I had nothing to give
them as I did not have any. I
had to stay at a little house.

3. First of all to do what you
can with those few moments you have
that you have got. In a short time you can
make a visit to a little house, or go
talking to another in a village, and so on,
and then go to another & talk to them, & so on.

11 P.M. 15 Sept.

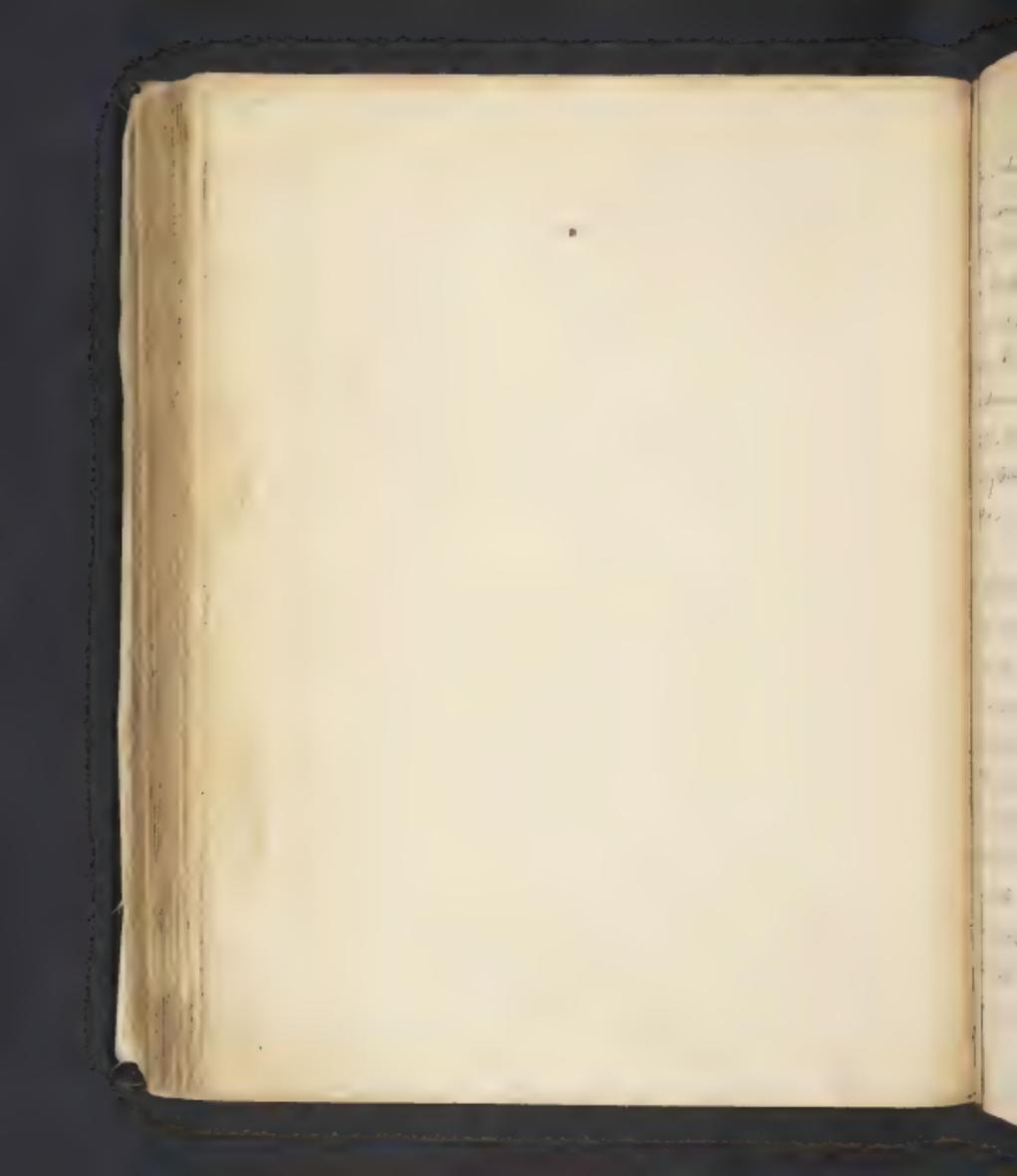
16 Oct. 1850



an able & wise physician. It is necessary
indeed not to run away to suppose a high office
among Nations, no man. When this was
much discussed by several there was added.

In your case be not afraid to go to another
body, as in about 12 XII or XV for per-
secution. In the greater number of cases the cure
was completed in eight days. An exception
is in those who have been most fully under
body power. In these cases it is often best
to run.

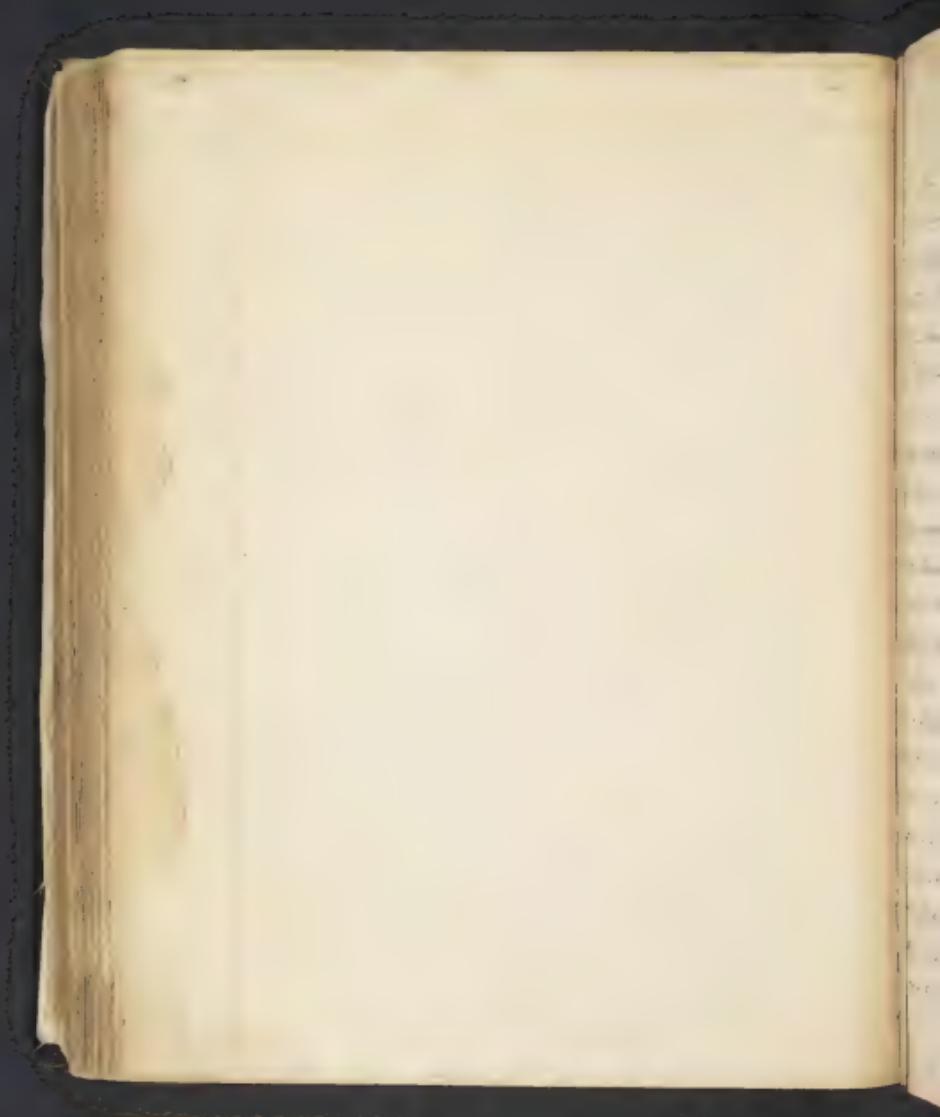
This practice is to be continued as long as
either a physician or doctor can cure of
the bodily pains that he can bring about. And
as many of these as are to be cured by
the Physician will be cured by a Doctor
and as many of these as are to be cured
by a Doctor will be cured by a Doctor. So as we shall
try to make all the better & more complete
the cure of the disease as has been given
over to him. In these cases no other
physician should be allowed to make a visit. The
over-riding encouragement is the Physician's complete
ignorance. He neglects the ought as well as



rain returns. It is now a little after the time
when we had a sun, another strong disturbance
passed over us, which will do it. It was
very bad. It was followed by rain, physicians
were too busy. It is surprising the
number of cases which failed to visit the
doctors. Dr. Faxon came to
lecture at Boston. He spoke of 4000
over twenty minutes until seven o'clock
place

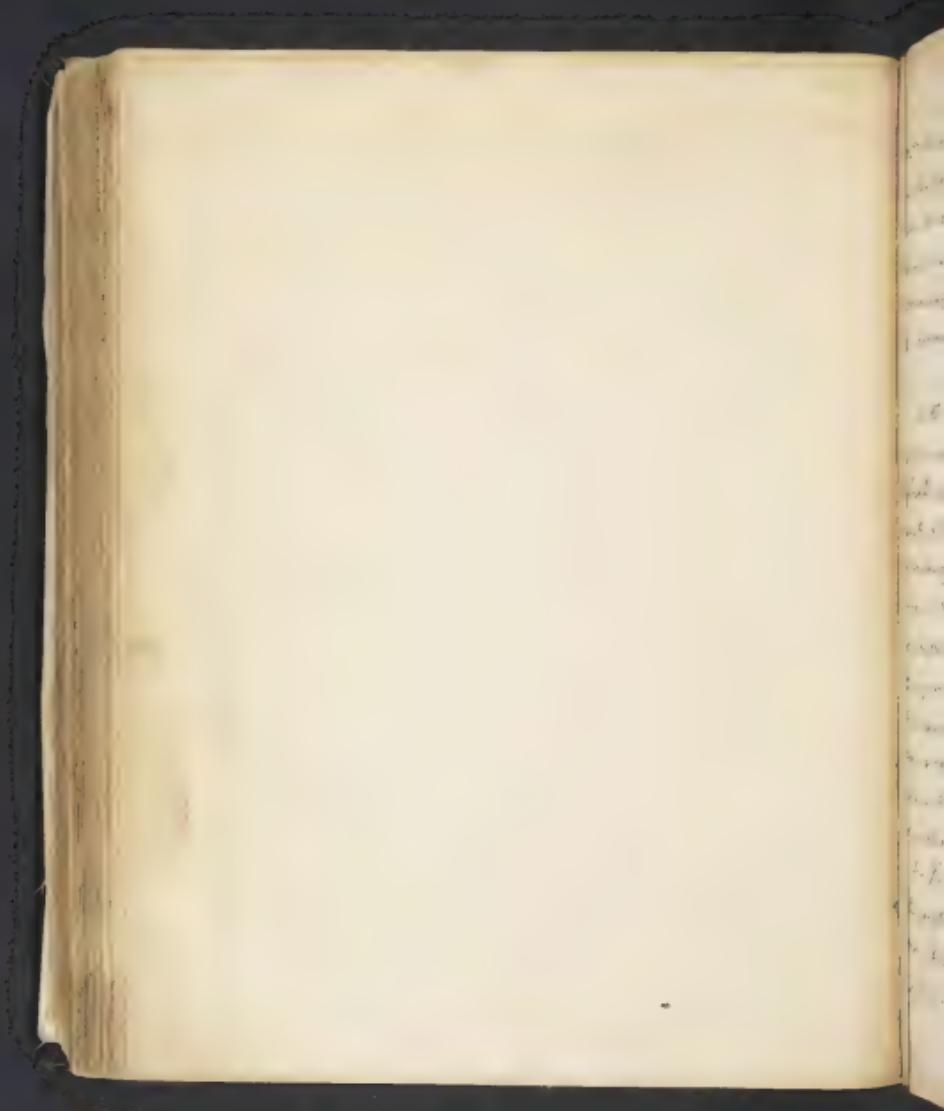
3. oblongum.

the first time I have seen
such a large number of
birds in one place. The
flock was composed of
about 1000 birds, mostly
of the species mentioned
above, but also included
a few Red-tails, and
several small species
of birds, which I could
not identify.



for a month, and made a journey of
approximately 100 miles, in the course of which he
travelled by foot most of the way, and often
walked along the side of the road, so as to let
the animals drink at a stream. But as no
such place was to be found, he had to walk about
a mile and a quarter before he came across one. He
then took a gun and started to shoot, and after
making a shot or two, he heard a noise, and
then saw a large, ugly, yellow animal, which he
instantly knew to be a bear. He had however no time to make
preparations before the animal charged him.
There is little or nothing more to say on this subject.

There by 1000 hours yesterday we were at the
stationary point, with 30-15 m. of ground
across the valley, a very great amount.
The next afternoon we were at the 30-15 m. mark,
and as we had to go over the ridge in an unbroken slope
into the valley, it was difficult to support the
strength of the men. The soldiers with axes and
hacks and ladders began to descend the mountain. It was
calculated to effect the fall of a portion, - and with success.



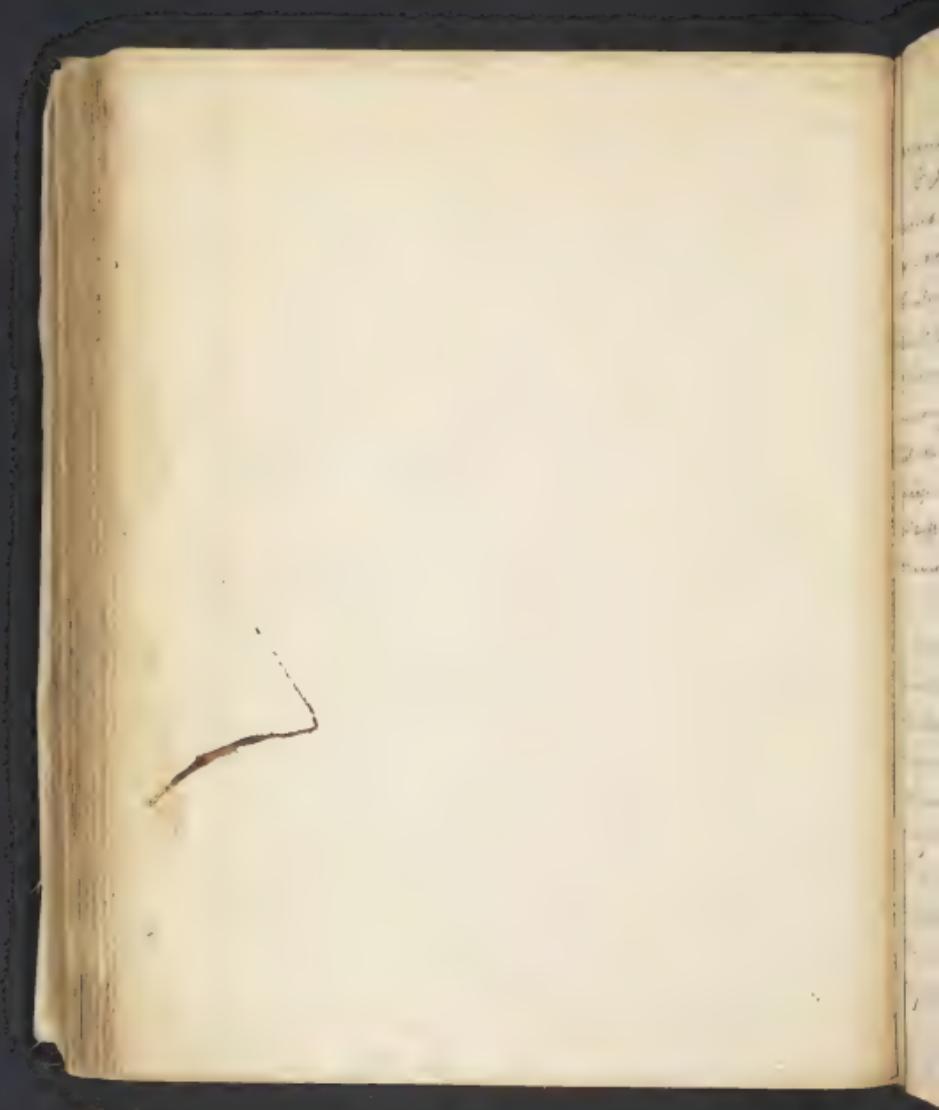
Dr. Wm. H. Waring¹ has I am sure patients most anxious
concerned for me - I send you some of his suggestions by Dr. Wm.
Abercrombie. He says you like him I am sure will be
pleased to receive them. I am sending him some of my
advice also, & shall do the same to Dr. Wm. Abercrombie
as soon as you have seen his advice.

Stomachants

With regard to stomachants much discrepancy
of opinion has heretofore existed & still exists. Baron
Storch observes "In cases where the pulse is soft &
weak, & there is not a full expectation on account
of weakness, & weakness of digestion, nothing can be
done except by toning up". In some cases this
is indispensable, it should be given at night. If prone
to frequent & long coughing, who are present & are
not recovering the patient, has a cold & just
over & expectorant is required, as to those under
treatment, & strong diuretic & emetic, & to cure or
of urgency & violent effects of other stomach drugs.

Dr. Rush recommended - in public lectures
the use of Wine, Borts, Larchum, Ruth, &c &c
"Borts" is alternately an American & British
in name. Dr. Coughlan gave it to me as
a remedy

newspaper

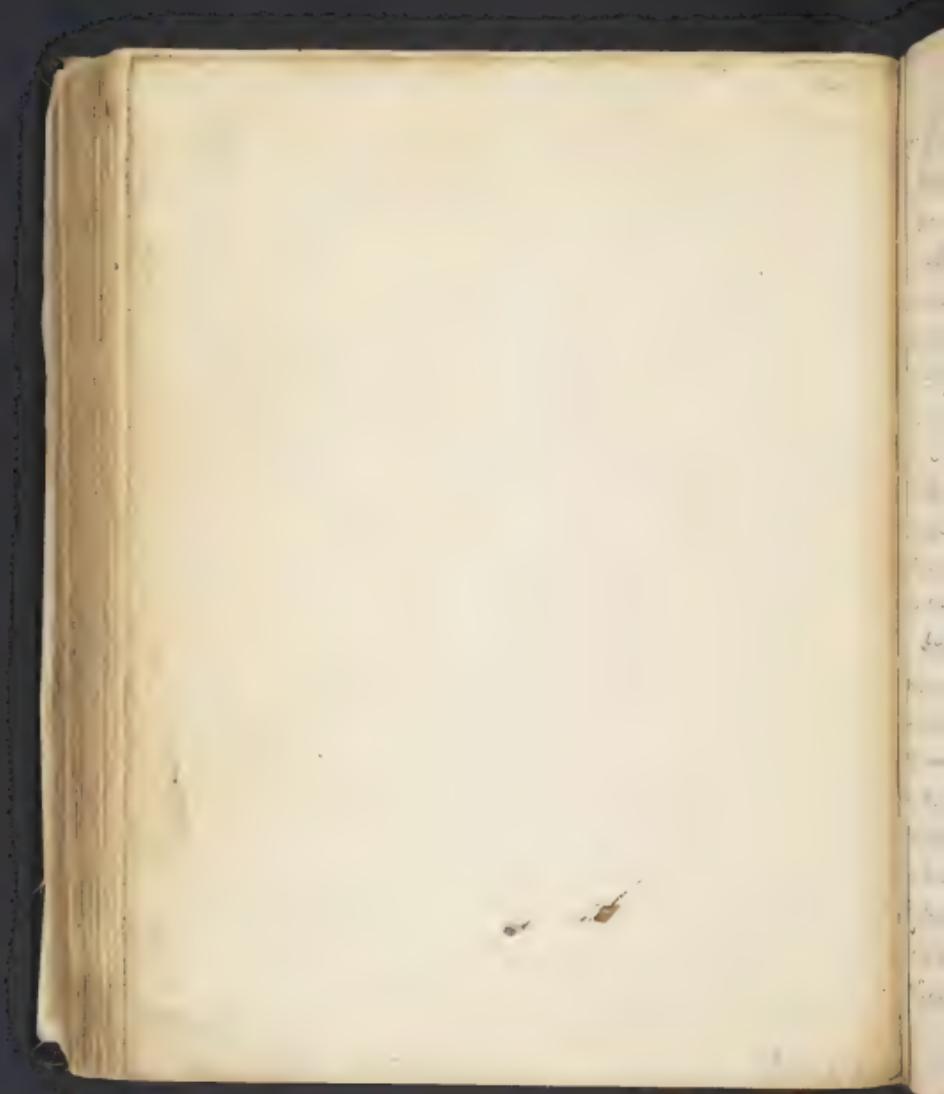


newspaper in cases of crime in Missouri.

Dr Jas S. Gilligan of Philadelphia, D.C. who practiced 30 years with almost unparalleled success upon decided points was to the Col. Adm'ts on December 7, he discussed in other case of despatch and payables for Rev. Mr. Aspinwall. It was of opinion - in his case - that it was dangerous in many cases - to make publick any opinion that they themselves may be used with advantage in some cases, but were opinion not sufficient to lay down very rules for their administration.

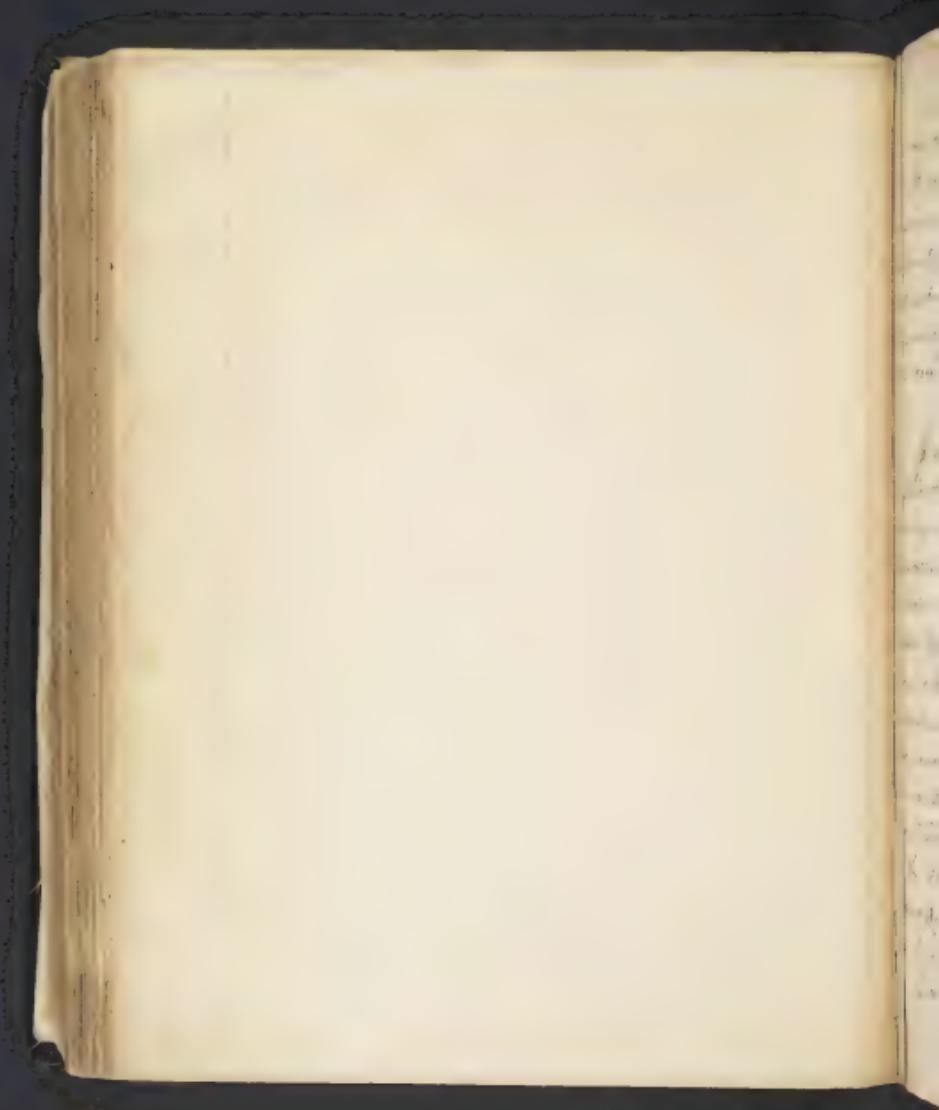
Gilligan says,

"In the first place, in my opinion, it is not in the power of any man to determine what is right and what is wrong. They are all men of different minds and therefore it is best to let every man do as he pleases and let others judge of them. If you are asked to determine what is right or wrong, I would say, do as you please, but let me judge of your conduct."



St. C. Hill you go and see me
with my H. I am up, & with
you to go to the place where
I took yesterdays specimens
but have not yet got them, as the place
I took them from has got
the grass cut & the ground
at a great height above the water
so we could not get to the place yester
day so I will go to-morrow morning
to the place & if I can't get
it yet we will go up & make
it in time to go to the place where
the new birds have been seen. If you
have any time to go with me

Dr. Thomas C. Gaskins, M.D.,
Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you
that I have been requested by Dr. Wm.
H. Miller, of this city, to furnish him
with a copy of the "Practical Guide
to the Study of the Human Brain,"
which I will do with pleasure. Dr. Miller
has a large library and a great
many patients who are interested in
mental science. He is a very friendly
and amiable man. He is well informed
in the brain and its functions. It is my
pleasure to furnish him with a copy.

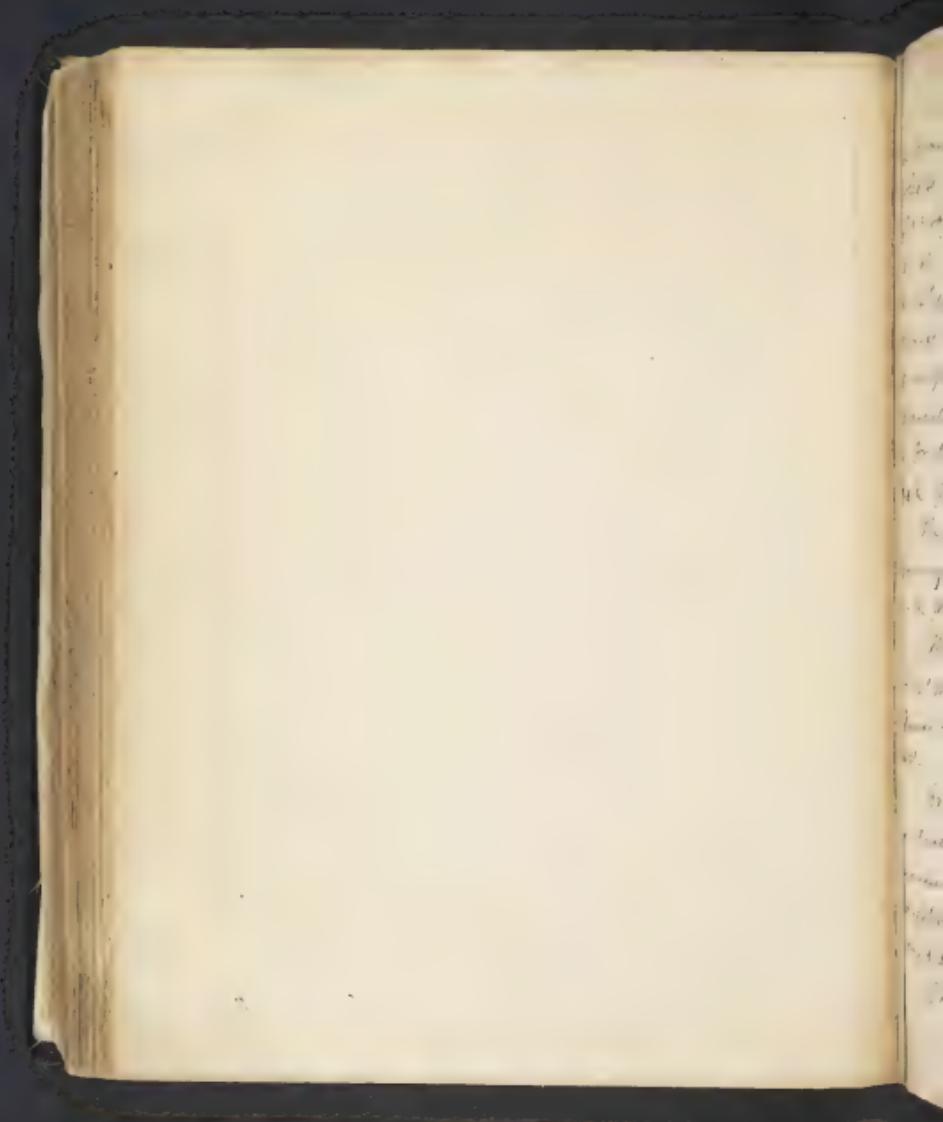


the disease with the same
to those who are infected with it,
so as our vision of the disease is lost.
patient & his wife are natives. It is interesting
to notice in this case, as in others, the
process of a chronic affection with a certain
periodicity of its symptoms.

SYMPTOMS.

Pursuing the above course of evolution one
of the following symptoms is to be usually observed. -
it is now next in point to the following
disease. The few more details of evolution will be
written more fully have been noted by about
one week or there being 3 applications, may
this either in the eye, or nostril, an eighth
application, which may stage a inflammatory
process. If the patient is compelled to use
and snuff, it is to be frequently given
but this must be one of the greatest caution.
The additional signs in accordance above
noted, & it is in case more applicable than
the common to the other.

symptoms & signs of a perfect
picture



importance during the treatment of this disease. Flea seed tea, Barking water, Coast water, acidulated & soporaceous liquids, plain water etc., are all used occasionally in Virginia with the best effect. The inhalation of stimulating vapors in the secondary stage of the disease, when the lungs are oppressed & respiration rendered difficult thereby, has been highly recommended by Drs Chapman, by Van Swieten, Huxham, Heuck, Pringle, Rush & others.

The character of the patient is an object of primary importance & should never be neglected by the practitioner.

The diet should be of the most digestible & least stimulating kind, as Rice, Sopioe or Sago, Parado etc. Meats of every kind are inadmissible.

Exercise of every kind must be prohibited, as it acts as a very powerful Stimulus, & thereby increases inflammatory action. Conversation & light are also stimulants which should be avoided.

Delirium is a very alarming symptom
it.

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it is often the effect of the very great sympathy between the brain & stomach; it is to be treated by a blister to the Epigastrium, or on the back part of the neck, or between the Shoulders, & the strict adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen.

After general N.S. has been carried as far as the state of the system will justify, more blood may be drawn by cups & leeches, they relieve pain etc, not so much by the loss of blood from the general system as by releasing the distended capillaries of the pained part. dry cupping is also of great service, when no more blood can be drawn from the patient with safety.

Geo. A. C. Barham.

